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U.S. PREPARING 'FATAL STEP' BY MILITARIZING SPACE

LD082249 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jul (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Over the past 2 years, the present U.S. Administration has been trying with a persistence worthy of better application to convince world public opinion that supposedly the only effective way of eliminating the threat of nuclear war on earth lies in intensive deployment of U.S. weapons systems in space.

FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, a convinced Atlanticist and zealous apologist for any of Washington's military adventures, in a moment of frankness revealed the true essence of Washington's aims on "arms control" problems. In an interview with the West German magazine DEUTSCHLAND MAGAZIN, he admitted that the deployment of large-scale U.S. antimissile defense in space is far from proposing any kind of reduction in U.S. offensive weapons. Woerner even admitted that the United States' old strategy of building up nuclear weapons is just as "morally justified" as the creation of a large-scale antimissile defense system by the United States.

Continually confirming its determination to deploy strike weapons systems in space, and having begun practical implementation of plans in preparation for "star wars," the Washington administration is demonstrating to the whole world its irresponsible disdain for the catastrophic consequences with which the militarization of near-earth space is fraught.

Obviously, current military-political ideas and the desire to achieve illusory military advantages by moving the arms race into space are winning in Washington. Despite protests from world public opinion, the United States is preparing to take a fatal step with irreversible consequences which will inevitably increase the threat of nuclear war and wreck the entire process of arms limitation and reduction.

There are now real preconditions in the world for effectively averting the militarization of space. The Soviet Union has solemnly announced that it will not be the first to step into space with weapons.

At the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, the USSR in making tireless efforts to come to agreement on the full banning of the building, testing, and deployment of strike space systems. Two years ago, the Soviet side announced the introduction of a moratorium on the introduction of an antisatellite weapon into space. The USSR came out with the initiative in order that both sides completely cease work on the creation of new antisatellite systems and that these weapons already possessed by the USSR and the United States, including those on which testing had not been completed, be destroyed.

Strategic stability and trust would undoubtedly be strengthened were the United States to agree with the USSR in a binding form to adhere to the terms of the open-ended treaty on limitation of antimissile defense systems. The Soviet Union is strictly fulfilling its obligations according to this treaty and is not building strike space weapons or a large-scale antimissile defense.

It is possible to resolve the tasks of not permitting an arms race in space and to stop it on earth given political will on the part of sides and a sincere desire to attain this historical aim. The Soviet Union has this desire and this will.

U.S. CREATING 'NUCLEAR EVEREST' WITH SDI PROGRAM

LD081646 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

The Washington administration is busy developing new types of nuclear weapons for use as elements of space-based anti-missile defences, according to the American newspaper BALTIMORE SUN. The paper reports that President Reagan signed late in May a secret directive of the National Security Council, envisaging the development of a high-capacity laser powered by a hydrogen bomb explosion in outer space. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, research in this area is being conducted at a high pace. THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper reports that a two-million watt laser will soon be tested at the missile testing range of White Sands, New Mexico, in accordance with the Pentagon's plan of designing high-powered lasers. Another laser, of a five million watt capacity, is being built.

General James Abrahamson, who is in charge of the implementation of the "star wars" project, admitted in an article published by the Italian newspaper TEMPO that production of prototype electromagnetic rail guns, featuring an extremely high velocity of firing, will soon be started. Work is also under way on developing other types of weapons.

All this, the general put it, is only a tip of the iceberg of work under the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) programme. The "iceberg" becames conspicuous against the background of the constant growth of allocations to the Pentagon. During the first four years of Reagan's presidency, allocations to the U.S. Defence Department exceeded 1,007,900,000,000 dollars. During the last year of Carter's presidency the U.S. military budget stood at 160 billion dollars, while at present, it amounts to roughly 300 billion. Spending on nuclear weapons grew fastest, nearly trebling since 1980. And against the background of these data Washington leaders still hypocritically assure the world that they are more than any one else interested in arms control.

According to American disarmament experts William Arkin and Richard Fieldhouse, only two U.S. states out of fifty do not have large facilities of the American "nuclear infrastructure", while 677 such facilities are situated in forty foreign countries. Within the framework of this infrastructure, the U.S. Administration is rapidly building up new strategic arms, creating new nuclear systems and continuing to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. It also intends increasing the arsenal of nuclear munitions by 17,000 units. This is no iceberg, but a "nuclear Everest" created by the Washington administration within the framework of the "star wars" programme.

In words, Washington declares its desire to restrict nuclear armaments; in fact, however, it is building up at a high pace new types of weapons, including space-based strike systems.

FOREIGN MEDIA CITE GORBACHEV ON SPACE ARMS

PM081446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 6 July: "Pursuing a Consistent Course"]

[Text] The statement made on the Soviet leadership's behalf that the USSR will not be first to put weapons in space and that the Soviet Union's consistent efforts are aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war has been greeted with fervent approval by the world public.

This is demonstrated by the foreign press response to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's reply to the appeal by the well-known U.S. public organization the "Union of Concerned Scientists" and the conversation between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and P.E. Trudeau, prominent politician and former Canadian prime minister. The mass media's commentaries note the USSR's political will and sincere desire to achieve the historic goal of preventing an arms race in space and halting it on earth.

"The Soviet leader proposed," THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses, "that the United States enter into a binding agreement with the Soviet Union to confirm their commitment to the terms of the open-ended Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems. In his reply to the Union of Concerned Scientists' appeal that the USSR and the United States agree to a complete ban on the creation and testing of space arms and at the same time impose a mutual moratorium on further antisatellite weapon tests and confirm their commitment to the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems, M.S. Gorbachev shared the concern for the fate of peace expressed by the scientists. Since Moscow views this treaty as a key element in the entire process of nuclear arms limitation, the general secretary made it clear that Washington's 'star wars' plans aimed at creating a space-based ABM system will inevitably break that treaty." The newspaper is forced to acknowledge that the Reagan administration's actions in implementing its notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" are actually aimed at undermining the ABM Treaty, which is a major obstacle in the way of militarizing space and implementing the "star wars" program. THE NEW YORK TIMES recalls in particular the "U.S. Defense Department's broad interpretation of the ABM Treaty and its 15 planned large-scale experiments which clear the way for the active testing of space armaments."

The Canadian press stresses that during the conversation in Moscow between M.S. Gorbachev and P.E. Trudeau it was noted that curtailing the arms race would meet the fundamental interests of all the peoples.

As the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee "confirmed during the conversation with his Canadian guest Moscow's commitment to the idea of general disarmament and pointed out that the Soviet Union's consistent efforts are aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, preventing an arms race in space, halting it on earth, and ensuring a move toward eliminating all nuclear weapons everywhere."

"On behalf of the Soviet leadership, M.S. Gorbachev stated with the utmost clarity that the USSR will not be first to put weapons in space," Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH states. The British Communist newspaper MORNING STAR points out that "the USSR has repeatedly made unilateral moves aimed at setting a good example to the United States. In particular, 2 years ago Moscow imposed a moratorium on the launching of antisatellite weapons into space which remains in force as long as other states follow suit. There is another Soviet proposal on the table in Washington to the effect that both sides completely halt their work on creating new antisatellite facilities and that the facilities already possessed by the USSR and the United States, including those which have not been fully tested, be destroyed."

"The USSR consistently opposes the arms race in space" is how the INDIAN EXPRESS sums up the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's reply. Moscow will continue to make every effort to persuade other countries, primarily the United States, not to take that fatal step which would inevitably increase the threat of nuclear war and give impetus to an uncontrolled arms race in all areas.

The Soviet Union, which strictly observes the 1972 treaty, again urged the United States to show goodwill and put a stop to the question of transferring the arms race to space, a Cyprus television commentator has stated. Now more than ever before we need a far-sighted policy based on an understanding of the realities and all the dangers which mankind will inevitably face in the future if those who can and must take the only correct decision now shirk their responsibility.

Moscow is pursing just such a far-sighted policy, as is demonstrated by the Soviet leader's reply to the U.S. public organization's appeal and by the results of his conversation with the prominent Canadian politician.

"Space Must Serve Peace"; "Moscow Opposes Arms Race in Space"; "Firm Will for Peace" are the kind of headlines used by Hungary's newspapers for their reports from Moscow. "There is profound satisfaction throughout the world at the Soviet leader's statement that the USSR will not be first to put weapons in space," NEPSZABADSAG points out.

Guided by the interests of all mankind, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes, the Soviet Union has submitted a radical proposal to the United Nations: a draft treaty banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth. If the United States joined the overwhelming majority of states in supporting that initiative, the space weapons question could be ended once and for all.

As Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU points out, the USSR proceeds from the premise that the task of preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth can only be solved in practice if both side have the political will and a sincere desire to achieve that historic goal. The Soviet Union has just such a desire and will.

USSR GENERAL ON PENTAGON'S NUCLEAR WAR SCENARIO

PM040910 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Major General A. Fedorov article: "What lies Behind the Publicity; The Truth About the U.S. Program for the Militarization of Space"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is building up a propaganda campaign distorting the genuine goals of the program for the militarization of space. Hypocritically termed the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) in Washington, this program is presented as virtually a panacea against nuclear missile arms -- the race in which, it is apposite to note, was unleashed and has been whipped up by U.S. ruling circles themselves. "The Strategic Defense Initiatives," the U.S. President assures us, "are aimed at ultimately eliminating the threat posed by ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads." Defense Secretary C. Weinberger went even further, claiming that the large-scale ABM system being developed in the United States is "in no way a weapons system," and that "SDI is not an arms race, not an arm, nor even a weapon. It is a harmless means of destroying weapons."

Why did the White House need all this propaganda ballyhoo, which THE WASHINGTON POST accurately defined as deception? What is Washington really planning as it trumpets so-called "strategic defense"?

To get an answer to these questions one need only look at the structure of the U.S. Armed Forces and the assignment, role, and place of the individual branches and components in them. As is well known, Washington gives pride of place in its plans for a universal nuclear war to the strategic nuclear forces, including offensive forces and strategic defensive forces, as well as the corresponding control and communications systems. The combat use of strategic offensive forces -- ground- and sea-launched intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's and SLBM's) and strategic aircraft -- is envisaged only in coordination with the strategic defensive forces and according to a unified plan. In this connection the Pentagon is constantly seeking ways of increasing the effectiveness of the strategic defensive forces and their role in a nuclear war, above all in inflicting a first nuclear strike.

The idea of the coordinated utilization of strategic offensive and defensive weapons systems was proclaimed by the Pentagon back in the late fifties.

In the early sixties it was embododied the officially adopted strategic concept of "damage control." This concept envisaged inflicting a massive preemptive nuclear strike using ICBM's submarines, and strategic aircraft against targets on Soviet territory -- primarily its strategic nuclear forces -- while simultaneously using ABM systems to intercept with antimissile missiles the surviving Soviet missiles launched in a retaliatory strike. That was the Washington strategists' scheme for resolving a dual task -- "guaranteeing the destruction" of the Soviet Union and at the same time "controlling the damage" inflicted on the United States. In line with these directives the United States carried out work in the sixities on the Sentinel and Safeguard ABM systems as well as massively deploying ground- and sea-lauched ballistic missiles.

Subsequently, taking account of the extremely dangerous consequences for the country linked with the race in the sphere of ABM arms, Washington was forced to recounce its plans for the deployment of a territorial ABM system. In 1972 it concluded the open-ended Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems.

However, the U.S. military-political leadership did not entirely abandon the "damage control" concept, and intensive work continued in the sphere of the development of new ABM means. It did not abandon the intention of acquiring unilateral military advantages either, and to than end the Pentagon pushed ahead in the seventies with the deployment of MIRVed strategic missiles and the equipping of bombers with strike missiles. The hopes of obtaining superiority over the USSR in terms of the numbers of nuclear munitions on strategic delivery vehicles were illusory, however. The Soviet Union, through its own retaliatory measures, did not allow the prevailing strategic parity to be upset.

The notorious SDI trumpeted by the current U.S. administration is not just a return to the militarist venture of the early sixties. Now Washington has conceived the idea of obtaining an "absolutely reliable" large-scale ABM system with space-based elements and at the same time creating space strike forces. Supplementing and organically combined with the current and particularly the future U.S. strategic offensive first-strike nuclear means, this system, in the opinion of its creators, would allow the United States to ultaimately acquire the capacity for "assured destruction" of the Soviet Union by means of a surprise nuclear strike, not just to reduce the damage inflicted on the United States by a retalitatory strike from the other side to an "acceptable level." An unrealizable dream of entirely ruling out the possibility of such a strike is being nurtured.

How does the Pentagon view the new nuclear war scenario? In its authors' scheme, the United States, hiding behind a space shield, carries out a surprise attack on the USSR, using only part of its strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons systems to start with. These would primarily by the highly accurate MX ICBM, the Trident II (D-5), the Pershing II medium-range millisles, and also the space strike systems. They are counting, as they put it in the United States, on "decapitating" (disabling the organs of state and supreme military leadership) and "disarming" the enemy (destroying a considerable proportion of his strategic nuclear forces, other military targets, and targets of military-industrial potential). At the same time, antisatellite complexes would be brought into play to disable Soviet space systems for warning of a nuclear missile attack.

The large-scale echeloned ABM system is tasked with intercepting in flight all surviving Soviet strategic means launched in a retaliatory strike against the aggressor. As a result, the Washington strategists think, they would be able to fully deprive the USSR of retaliatory weapons and "eleminate it as a viable society" without any damage to the United States. Moreover, the aggressor would retain a considereable proportion of his strategic offensive forces for inflicting subsequent nuclear strikes with a view to "preventing the Soviet Union from restoring its military-economic potential" and as a means of blackmail and coercion against other "potential enemies."

This insane scenario alone shows that the notorious "strategic defense" is conceived by no means as an alternative to nuclear arms, which is what Washington figures are trying to assure their population and allies in NATO and the other military-political blocs. Space arms are allotted the role of one of the most important components in a unified complex of interconnected first-strike nuclear weapons systems. The systems being created in the United States for waging "star wars" are not some kind of "harmless means," but qualitatively new and extremely dangerous types of arms meant for starting a nuclear war and making it even more destructive. At the same time, these systems would be a kind of detonator with which the U.S. Administration could bring into play the nuclear weapons arsenals that have already been amassed and continue to be amassed.

The U.S. plans for the militarization of space are coordinated with the programs being implemented and the future programs for the deployment in the United States of the latest strategic nuclear weapons systems. By the end of this decade alone the Pentagon proposes deploying 100 MX ICBM's carrying 1,000 nuclear warheads, obtaining 100 B-1B bombers capable of carrying up to 3,000 nuclear bombs on one mission, commissioning an additional 5-6 Ohio class nuclear missile submarines, which can deliver around 1,200 warheads to targets in one launch of Trident I (C-4) and Trident II (D-5) missiles, completing the planned deliveries to the forces of more than 900 Pershing II missiles, and acquiring several thousand air-, ground-, and sea-launched cruise missiles. In the nineties it is also planned to commission over 1,700 Midgetman ICBM's -- the latest strategic nuclear weapon delivery system -- Trident II SLBM's, and ATB (Stealth) bombers and deploy the new generation of long-range cruise missiles with all branches of the Armed Forces.

Washington's plan to create an "impenetrable" ABM shield over the United States is subordinated to the adventurist scheme of acquiring the capacity to use with impunity the aforesaid enormous arsenal of strategic offensive arms, which -- and this is particularly important -- it is planned to supplement with new space-based strike means. Although it is painstakingly covered up by Washington figures, this is the true essence of the program for the militarization of space. The creation of the latest types of weapons is intended to destroy entire countries and peoples.

The extremely dangerous consequences with which the implementation of the "star wars" program is fraught are even recognized by sober-minded people in the West, including the United States. Former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara (who once formulated the aforesaid "damage control" concept based on an ABM system and subsequently abandoned it) stresses: "The idea that nuclear weapons or just ballistic missiles can be made powerless by means of science and technology is illusory." The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES notes that the SDI is leading to a "double arms race on an absolutely unprecedented scale in the sphere not only of offensive arms but also of defensive arms."

The Soviet Union's position is well known. It does not strive to obtain any unilateral advantages over the United States, but it will not permit the other side to achieve military-strategic superiority over it either. Our goal is not the arms race but ending it and completely eliminating nuclear weapons everywhere. There is one path to this: The United States must abandon its foolhardy plans to accelerate the arms race and transfer it to the new sphere of space and give up its attempts at the Geneva talks to impose an unacceptable agreement on the Soviet Union which would clear the way for the implementation of the nuclear and space military programs being planned by Washington. "If our partners in the Geneva talks," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stated, "continue their line of temporizing at the delegations' meetings, avoiding solutions to the questions for which they have assembled, and using this time to push ahead with their military programs -- in space, on earth, and at sea -- we, of course, will have to assess the entire situation anew. We simply cannot allow talks to be used once again as a diversion and camouflage for military preparations whose goal is to ensure U.S. strategic superiority and world domination."

If Washington initiates the militarization of space and thereby undermines the existing military-strategic equilibrium, the Soviet Union will be forced to take retaliatory measures. These will be adequate to meet the threat which may be created for our country and its allies. They may be measures in the sphere of both defensive and offensive arms. Needless to say, the USSR will choose the methods of action most consonant with the interests of its defense capability rather than those which Washington figures would like to persuade it to choose.

In all this it must not be forgotten that, however illusory Washington's hopes of acquiring military superiority may be, they are no less sinister for that. The implementation of the plans for the militarization of space will sharply intensify the threat of a truly global, devastating military conflict. That is why it is necessary to devote unremitting attention to strengthening our fatherland's defense.

BEGLOV ASSESSES U.S. STANCE AT GENEVA TALKS

PM081340 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Jul 85 p 3

[Political observer Spartak Beglov "View of Events": "The Question of Questions"]

[Text] The development of East-West relations and the progress of the Geneva talks on space and nuclear arms, just like any other event in Soviet-U.S. relations, is invariably at the center of the international public's attention. There is no people who want a war, just as there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. The only way out is to strive to ensure that the norm is not confrontation but cooperation among states for the sake of a common peaceful future.

In this connection, the particular interest with which the report of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva in November was greeted worldwide is understandable. People are not indifferent to whether relations between the two great powers take a turn for the better or whether international tension and the arms race will continue to whip each other up.

Ending this insane race is the question of questions in world politics. The international public pays tribute to the Soviet Union for the efforts which our country is making to clear the way for mutually acceptable agreements in this sphere. In the interests of creating the most favorable conditions for the Geneva talks, the USSR has proposed as a start halting the further buildup of arms and has proposed that the USSR and the United States introduce a moratorium on the creation -- including scientific research work, testing, and deployment -- of strike space arms for the entire period of the Geneva talks and that the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles and the buildup of our retaliatiry measures be ended. Moreover, the Soviet Union has already unilaterally introduced a moratorium until this November on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and on the other aforesaid retaliatory measures. It must be stated that these proposals have not yet been reciprocated. Moreover, the process of the Geneva talks themselves has hit a kind of blank wall.

When last week an authoritative Soviet statement made an impartial assessment of the U.S. stance at the talks, official Washington diplomacy decided to stike an "offended" pose. The U.S. State Department hastened to term this assessment "distorted" and to accuse the Soviet side of "unilaterally striving to impose preliminary conditions" -- no more, no less. This is a reference to close interconnection between the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of nuclear arsenals, an interconnection which is consistently defended by the Soviet Union.

I can foresee readers' perplexed questions. How did the organic interconnection between preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth turn into a "unilateral" condition? Does it not stem from the preliminary joint USSR-U.S. understanding on the subject matter and goals of the Geneva talks?

This sense of perplexity is justified, just as the fact of the aforesaid understanding expressed in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement of 7-8 January this year is incontrovertible. "So much the worse for the facts" is obviously the opinion of some people in Washington, but the rest of the world is by no means indifferent to whether the United States prefers the arms race or talks about disarmament.

This is the moment of a "split" in U.S. policy. Some of its representatives do not tire of assuring the general public of the "serious U.S. approach to arms control talks." Others operate as "fixers" for the plan to create strike space weapons, depicting for the NATO partners and Japan various tempting types of participation in this fantastic scheme, which is at the same time unprecedented in its dangerous consequences. U.S. Vice President George Bush has spent almost 2 weeks on another tour of West European capitals trying to win over to the "star wars" program leaders on this side of the Atlantic. But even from some of the most loyal and faithful allies he has at best encountered only polite attention or heard entirely noncommittal replies. J. Delors, chairman of the EC Commission, openly hinted to the lofty U.S. guest that, if Washington was hoping to get a collective "yes" from the West Europeans, the "Common Market" leadership does not have the power to give such an answer.

Of course, there are also figures in the NATO capitals who would prefer not to enter the door opened by Washington in full public view, but rather to "creep into" the program for the militarization of space while U.S. politicians are seeking ways of "creeping" unnoticed out of the restrictions laid down by the ABM and SALT II treaties and out of the disarmament process as a whole. Most of the U.S. allies, however, prefer to take a cautious stance first and foremost out of a fear of leaving in U.S. hands a monopoly of control over the development of new technology and of opening the floodgates for a drain of scientific talent to the United States. "We are being told to get on a train headed into the unknown," a NATO politician said.

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who stated last week at an international colloquium in Geneva that the ruinous nuclear arms race which threatens to spread even to space may ultimately lead to a universal catastrophe, pointed out the "destination" of this "train" much more accurately. In his opinion, the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative will not only fail to lead to the elimination of nuclear arms but, on the contrary, will be a new contribution to the accumulation of nuclear arsenals.

If there is one thing that almost all West European politicians are unanimous about, it is that the "star wars" plan embodies a deadly threat to the Geneva talks. As for the West European general public, it demands that a resolute end be put to the adventurist scheme to militarize space. It was in this spirit that a protest letter was drawn up by the mass antiwar organization "campaign for nuclear disarmament" in Britain for presentation to U.S. Vice President G. Bush, Washington's envoy.

Suddenly it occurred to U.S. supporters of the militarization of space that there had been a "mistake" at the very birth of the President's program -- it had been given the wrong name! "The term 'star wars,'" Professor Edward Teller, who has the reputation of being "father of the U.S. hydrogen bomb," stated in a speech in Paris, was, it seems, "dreamed up by THE NEW YORK TIMES to 'cast aspersions' on the President's initiative."

It so happened that in the heat of polemics this atom-mongering scientist stated the plain truth without any academic or diplomatic ado. It turns out that the "initiative," as it is called, is fully compatible with the "parallel modernization of nuclear potential." According to his admission, all the qualities attributed to it of "being a wondrous means of saving the world from nuclear weapons" were needed purely to neutralize the antiwar movement (!). In this case, as the saying goes, comment is superfluous.

These revelations do, however, force us all the more to pose the question: Is a situation tolerable whereby Washington essentially exploits the Geneva talks as a diversion to cover up its military preparations? This conclusion is confirmed by more and more new studies of space weapons being expedited by the Pentagon on the pretext that the program is "unstoppable" and consequently "irreversible."

The Soviet side has repeatedly resolutely reminded the U.S. Administration of the need to correct the U.S. position on this question, especially as the United States has not put forward in Geneva any serious proposals for curtailing the arms race and the new U.S. programs are increasingly complicating such a curtailment.

What would happen if Washington adopted a more sensible position? The door would immediately be opened for mutually acceptable agreements on far-reaching and really radical reductions in nuclear weapons stockpiles by both sides. The way would be opened for the complete elimination of these weapons and the arms race would not acquire the uncontrollable nature threatened by its transfer into space. The hope of millions of people of removing the danger of nuclear war would become real.

Focusing all efforts on achieving this noble goal is the supreme duty of governments and responsible statesmen and their duty to present and future generations. The Soviet Union is invariably prepared to travel that road.

GENEVA TALKS MEDIUM-RANGE ARMS GROUP MEETS 9 JUL

LD091212 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 9 TASS -- The group on nuclear medium-range armaments has held here today a session within the framework of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

GENEVA TALKS SPACE ARMAMENTS GROUP MEETS 9 JUL

LD091210 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 9 TASS -- The group on space armaments has held here today a session within the framework of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

USSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

LD052036 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 5 TASS -- The unprecedented increase of the aggressiveness of imperialism in all the spheres of international relations undermines the equal and mutually-advantageous international economic cooperation, has a negative effect on the United Nations activity, said Yevgeniy Makeyev, head of the USSR delegation, speaking at the ECOSOC [UN Economic and Social Council] session here today.

The policy of diktat, blackmail and threats with regard to socialist and developing countries is being intensified. An example of this is the United States trade embargo imposed on Nicaragua, he said.

Recalling that the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples was adopted 25 years ago, the USSR representative noted the growing role played in international affairs by states that took the road of independent development, the states which, despite numerous difficulties, continue the struggle for their economic decolonisation with the vigorous support of socialist countries. The influx of financial resources from developing countries into industrialised capitalist states remains a most acute problem. Even according to incomplete data it makes up 20,000 million dollars a year. The debt of those countries to the West is growing. According to the estimates of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development it will approach a thousand billion dollars by the end of 1985. All this is being accompanied by the dwindling of real economic aid from the West, the aid whose volume and nature are being increasingly determined by purely political and ideological considerations.

Yevgeniy Makayev stressed that the USSR building its relations with developing countries on the principles of respect for sovereignty, independence and complete equality and mutual advantage increased the trade with them in 1984 by 4.3 percent to reach 18,500 million roubles. The volume of the Soviet Union's economic assistance to developing countries reached some nine billion roubles in 1983 or 1.2 percent of the gross national product of the USSR. In 1984 it reached 10.7 billion roubles, including assistance to less developed countries in the volume of 1.3 billion roubles which makes up, respectively, 1.4 and 0.17 percent of the GNP of the USSR.

Declaring in favour of restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis, for establishing a new international economic order, socialist countries simultaneously stress that solution of the problems of the world economic and social development is closely linked with the implementation of real measures to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, Yevgeniy Makeyev said.

SOCIALIST ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEMBERS ISSUE STATEMENT

LD082057 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 8 TASS -- Abolition of colonialism in all of its forms and manifestations remains to be one of the most important objectives facing the international community, says the joint statement by the delegations of the socialist countries at the current second ECOSOC [United Nations Economic Social Council] session. They have issued the statement on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the U.N. declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples.

The statement stresses that this task can be resolved only on condition of strengthening peace and ensuring international security, preventing the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race and ensuring real disarmament, creating an atmosphere of trust in international relations.

The socialist countries support the demands of the developing states that the process of the abolition of colonialism be spread to the economic field, the international economic relations be restructured on a just, democratic basis and a new international economic order be established. Yet, the process of economic decolonisation is blocked by the imperialist powers, above all by the USA, which has set out to undermine equitable international cooperation, use diktat in international economic relations.

The present-day most acute socio-economic position of the developing countries is a direct outcome of the shifting onto the shoulders of the peoples of these countries of the burden of the crisis in the world capitalist economy, the authors of the statement point out.

The socialist countries have counterposed to this policy a comprehensive programme of actions for improving the international economic relations and ensuring economic security. The socialist states condemn the predatory activities of the foreign monopolies in southern Africa and in the small colonial territories, reject the policy of the imperialist states encouraging the exploitation of natural and manpower resources of the colonial territories, any economic cooperation with the racist Pretoria regime.

The socialist countries, the statement stresses, firmly and consistently come out for a full and steadfast implementation of the declaration on decolonisation, all resolutions and decisions of the U.S. Security Council and the U.N. General Assembly, of the U.N. Agencies, international organisations and special institutions of the U.N. system directed at ultimately liquidating the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

ASIAN NATIONS RESPOND POSITIVELY TO USSR PROPOSALS

LD051746 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] And now a commentary from our observer, Ivan Lavrov. There is every ground to say that the idea of a comprehensive approach to the problems of security in Asia put forward by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, at the May talks with India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, is becoming more than merely an idea. It is regarded as a factor that has an impact on the political climate in that part of the globe, like a seed planted in fertile soil. With all their differences, most developing nations in Asia sincerely strive for peace and cooperation and try to contribute to strengthening their common security. Obviously it is not so easy to achieve this goal. In many respects, ways to consolidate security in Asia are hindered there more than elsewhere in the world. To begin with, United States imperialist circles seek to turn vast Asian regions into bridgeheads for military preparations. For this purpose, the Pentagon regards the Far East and the Persian Gulf zone as a second and third potential theaters of war after Europe. Washington has turned the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean into its nuclear base. The United States is escalating its military presence in Pakistan at a rapid pace and plans to deploy there medium-range nuclear missiles.

The situation in Asia is also aggravated by a number of local conflicts, quite often caused by imperialist provocations. We may recall that the United States was directly involved in starting the war between Iran and Iraq; it's the United States that has turned Pakistan into a springboard for the undeclared war against Afghanistan, and has been using it to destabilize the situation in India.

In short, the situation in Asia is tense and there is the need to relax it. This is acutely felt in various Asian regions. No wonder new ideas put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev recently have evoked such an extensive response in Asia. If you recall, during his talks with Rajiv Gandhi in Moscow, he proposed working out a common, comprehensive approach to the problems of security in Asia and voiced the possibility of common efforts to be bent by Asian states towards this end. There are certain prerequisites, diplomatic ones included, for this idea.

In different times the Asian countries have put forward a number of constructive initiatives, among them the nonaligned Asian nations' idea to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. There has also been a Mongolian proposal to conclude a nonaggression treaty between Asian and Pacific states and a Soviet proposal on measures of trust in the Far East. So far, the initiatives have remained on paper due to imperialist obstruction. But the constructive peace proposals have lost none of their urgency in Asia. What's more, they have been getting more and more popular, while the Asian nations have been increasingly resolved to bring about durable peace in the continent and stabilize the situation in the regions of greatest tension. At the same time, the Asian countries have been seeking to strengthen and expand constructive cooperation regionally and continentally.

Quite indicatively, Washington tries to distort the new Soviet ideas, or silence them. It does so because the realization of these initiatives could help the Asian nations consolidate their independence and peace in Asia. But this runs counter to United States plans. The unwillingness of aggressive capitalist forces to recognize in reality the right of all states to sovereignty and independence, the free choice of ways of their development, attempts to dictate terms and at any cost remake the world today the way they please -- this is what constitutes the greatest source of danger for nations and the greatest threat to universal peace. This was said by Mikhail Gorbachev in Dnepropetrovsk. The threat is becoming more and more tangible in Asia. This calls for joint efforts to avert it. The Asian public's positive response to the new Soviet peace initiatives show that all sober-minded and upright people in the continent are aware of the need to pool their efforts to achieve this urgent and lofty goal.

PAKISTAN REPLACES IRAN IN U.S. STRATEGY FOR CHINA

OW090026 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Ivanov commentary: "The Pillar of Support for American Aggression"]

[Text] The collapse of the Iranian Empire once stirred anxiety among strategists in the United States. Subserviently accepting large amount of arms from the United States, Iranian Emperor Pahlavi regarded it as an honor to turn the country into the imperialists' gendarme in Asia and provide bases for the Pentagon to realize its aggressive schemes. As a result of Pahlavi's subsequent expulsion from the country, the U.S. military presence in Central Asia was seriously hampered.

Frankly, the U.S. imperialists are quite lucky. They have found another regime in Asia which is more cruel than the shah of Iran to the people of his own country and as obedient as he to the United States and its warhawks. It is the military regime in Pakistan. Now, the American generals are pinning their hopes on the Pakistani military regime for realizing their aggressive strategy in Asia, causing growing discontent among the Pakistani people. The Pakistani authorities have met Washington's requirements in various fields. It has a vast territory and favorable geographical location, directly bordering the Soviet Union, China, India, and Afghanistan.

More important, however, the Pakistani authorities are willing to obey the order of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists have extensively used Pakistani territory to wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan. There are over 120 bases for training saboteurs and terrorists in Pakistan, from which trained counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries are sent to Afghanistan and ideological sabotages are carried out to spread rumors and fake information to vilify Afghanistan.

Officials of the Reagan administration and imperialist propaganda are trying to convince the people of Asia and the world that U.S. arms for Pakistan and other preparations for aggression are allegedly for the sake of preventing a threat from the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, it never occurs to Washington's officials that the Soviet Union poses a threat because it basically does not exist in Asia or other parts of the world.

Pakistan is an important link in the chain of American military bases from east to West. Dear Chinese listeners, by taking a look at the atlas you will discover that China is encircled by the iron chain of American military bases from Pakistan to South Korea and Japan. It will be very naive to think that these military bases are seemingly to protect China from the groundless Soviet threat. If there are people who would believe in Washington's propaganda, they should be reminded of the U.S. President's Directive No 59 which was issued by former President Carter 5 years ago and still remains valid under the Reagan administration. According to this directive, which embodies the strategy of limited nuclear war advocated by the U.S. aggressive clique, the Pentagon is allowed, under any circumstance it regards as necessary, to use nuclear guided missiles to destroy more than 100 major targets in China. To serve this end, it will be very convenient to use Pakistani territory.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONFERENCE OPENS 8 JUL

LD081631 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 8 TASS -- The third session of the executive body overseeing the convention on trans-frontier long-distance air pollution operating within the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe opened in "Finlandia" Palace here today. It is attended by delegations from more than 20 European countries, including the Soviet Union, from the United States and Canada. Representatives of several international agencies are also present. The session will discuss international cooperation in preventing environmental pollution.

YOUTH FESTIVAL COMMITTEE MEETS WITH FOREIGN ENVOYS

LD081353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting took place today between representatives of the Soviet preparatory committee of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union. Foreign diplomats were told of the work done by Soviet youth organizations to prepare for the festival and also of the activities of the international preparatory committee.

The guests viewed the documentary film, "Toward the Festival," and watched a concert of artistic collectives that are to participate in the festival's cultural program.

REAGAN'S REMARKS TO U.S. BAR ASSOCIATION VIEWED

LD082111 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 8 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

President Ronald Reagan, addressing a convention of the American Bar Association, had to admit that resistance is mounting in developing countries to the U.S. foreign policy course directed, as is generally known, at subordinating these countries to American economic and strategic interests. The reason for the growth of anti-American sentiments in the world, according to Reagan, lies in "international terrorism", rather than in the very nature of Washington's aggressive, imperialist policy. Recalling unconnected events, for instance, the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane, Reagan undertook an attempt to attach the tag of "international terrorism" to all peoples and countries which are fighting for political and economic self-determination, against U.S. dictate, and described the Soviet Union's solidarity with this struggle as "support for terrorist organizations."

Reagan warned that the United States was "not going to tolerate intimidation, terror and outright acts of war" and that Washington would "act". At that, he referred to "lessons in American history." According to these lessons, however, it is Washington which resorted in the past and resorts at present to state terrorism worldwide, which, inevitably, sets whole countries and peoples against the United States.

The President complains about anti-Americanism in Central America. But is it not a result of invasions of several countries by U.S. Marines, or Washington's open support for anti-people regimes in El Salvador and Honduras, or attempted or threatened armed aggression against Cuba and Nicaragua?

In the Middle East, Washington actively backs Israel's aggression against peoples in the region. Heavy guns of the battleship New Jersey pounded Lebanese towns and villages, while Marines intruded together with Israeli invaders inside that country's territory.

In Africa, it was with the Central Intelligence Agency's direct involvement that Patrice Lumumba, a great son of Africa, was assassinated. The United States describes the racist regime in South Africa as its "loyal ally and friend", the regime which unleashed bloody terror against the country's black majority and launches acts of agression against Angola and other countries in the region.

In Asia, in Vietnam alone, the United States sowed death and destruction for more than ten years in an unprecedented action of state-sponsored terrorism only because the Vietnamese people did not wish to tolerate foreign domination. At present, the United States backs the Pol Pot men who brutally exterminated more than three million Kampucheans. None other than U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left for Thailand to meet the Pol Pot men on the border with Kampuchea and assure them of continued U.S. support.

Against this background, Reagan's claims that the United States is loved all over the world and that for millions of people it remains "a shining city on a hill" sound particularly sacrilegious.

SECRET REAGAN ORDER ON NUCLEAR RESEARCH REVEALED

LD081427 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 8 TASS -- The newspaper BALTIMORE SUN has learned that late in May the U.S. President signed a secret directive of the National Security Council which provided for the research into various methods of obtaining energy from nuclear weapons. The document said, among other things, that the U.S. would study the concepts of the utilization of nuclear energy in the devices intended for the destruction of ballistic missiles at a long distance. According to the newspaper, the creation of a powerful laser installation which would obtain energy from an explosion of a hydrogen bomb in outer space is being examined today.

Last February Defense Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of Energy Herrington signed a joint document under which their two departments would actively work for the creation of new types of nuclear weapons with the aim to use them within the framework of the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative". In fiscal 1986 already the Department of Energy is planning to spend on it 282 million dollars. In his turn, the Assistant Defense Secretary for Atomic Energy Wagner who spoke recently at hearings in the House of Representatives of the Congress, pointed out in his speech that the plans of the utilization of nuclear weapons in a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements was in the centre of attention of the military department today. According to BALTIMORE SUN, the senior officials of the administration expected a further increase of allocations for this purpose. It is planned to hold underground tests of the improved nuclear warheads for their subsequent utilization in space weapon systems.

PRAVDA'S PETROV WRITES ON 'SPY MANIA' IN U.S.

PM081617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by A. Petrov: "In Whose Interests?"]

[Text] Not a day passes without the U.S. mass media and the speeches of Washington politicians producing hackneyed statements regarding the "Soviet military threat" to the United States. The absurdity of these assertions is obvious, but not only are they not going away, they are becoming increasingly frequent and strident. Those who are unleashing this anti-Soviet campaign are obviously seeking to continue the confrontation with our country and the other socialist community states. They are deliberately fueling international tension. To what purpose? The purpose is well known: to vindicate the unprecedented arms race which Washington has launched, its interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the senseless "star wars" plans, and the undeclared wars which the United States is waging against many states in different continents.

Stories about the "Soviet military threat" have recently been shored up, so to speak, by the spy mania which is being strenuously stoked in the United States. Attempts are being made to persuade Americans that virtually every Soviet citizen who comes to the United States or who works in that country is an agent "seeking to worm out scientific-technical secrets" and "lure" U.S. citizens "into his nets."

It is characteristic that THE WASHINGTON TIMES, a most unique publication which appeared in the U.S. capital recently and which is financed by the violent South Korean anti-communist Moon, and which is closely linked with the CIA and the FBI, plays a special part in fueling anti-Sovietism. It was this newspaper which fired the "first round" by publishing a series of dirty, slanderous, anti-Soviet articles.

It might be possible to attach no excessive importance to them, but the subject has been taken up by several high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration. A recent radio broadcast from the White House claimed that the United States and its security are threatened by "spies from the Soviet bloc" and that several thousand of these spies are operating on U.S. territory.

Spy mania in the United States is nothing new. That country's history has also, as is well known, been familiar with the phenomenon of McCarthyism. That also began with a "hunt for Reds" and developed into political and ideological terror.

Today, too, there are many Americans who are inevitably turning to the sorry past when there is talk of the activity of the CIA and the FBI. They have become the main punitive organs operating by illicit means to defend illicit purposes. The U.S. and foreign public has learned more than enough irrefutable facts of the U.S. intelligence organs' involvement in genocide in Vietnam, the assassination of Salvador Allende and other state figures in a number of countries, and in support for the counterrevolutionary gangs made up of CIA mercenaries in Angola, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua.

U.S. official circles have given many promises to "normalize" the activity of the CIA and the FBI. They have even declared an "FBI day" held under the slogan "Loyalty, strength, and incorruptibility." The resounding words concealed the desire not only to whitewash the punitive services' criminal actions but also to present them as virtually "guardians of legality."

What "legality" is involved here? A few days ago the U.S. House of Representatives voted to give the Pentagon the right to give "lie detector" tests to all military and civilian personnel allowed to work with secret documents. According to UPI, the Pentagon intends to "test the trustworthiness" of 1.3 million people. It has become commonplace for the American secret services to systematically investigate, listen in on, and carry out total monitoring of the U.S. populace. Americans are not merely shadowed, they are deliberately kept in the dark about what is actually happening in the world and, often, in the United States itself It is the lot of the bewildered ordinary American to swallow any kind of lie. In this way they try to disorientate U.S. public opinion, conceal the unsavory activity of the U.S. intelligence services, and legitimize the continuation of "covert operations."

The peoples of many countries have learned from their own experience what this means in practice. As a rule, terrorism, in which the chief performing role goes to the CIA, is directed against those who advocate peace and disarmament, who are championing an independent policy. The United States and its special services are responsible for mass murders in many parts of the world. The CIA's bloody deeds are familiar to hundreds of thousands of people in Lebanon, Central America, southern Africa . . . . Recently America's NEWSWEEK magazine reported, CIA Director Casey visited Thailand. The purpose of his visit was to galvanize the counterrevolutionary gangs entrenched on the border with Democratic Cambodia. So the provocations are going to continue there too.

The CIA and FBI arsenal contains the dirtiest methods: the creation of a "fifth column" bearing the fancy name "democracy program," the training and dispatch of hired killers, the infiltration of provocateurs into the ranks of the antiwar and antimissile movement, blackmail, and intimidation.

The socialist community countries are targets of various CIA subversive operations. On more than one occasion the counterintelligence bodies of the USSR and the other socialist countries have caught CIA agents red-handed and put a stop to their work. But espionage acts continue nevertheless.

Flouting all the requirements of international law, the CIA and the FBI are continuing all manner of provocations against embassies and missions in the United States, resorting to the dirtiest and most unscrupulous methods.

Do you think that official U.S. circles did not know, for example, that the buildings of official Soviet establishments being constructed on U.S. territory with the U.S. side's consent were literally crammed with the very latest espionage equipment? Of course they know about all this dirty work. They know, but, as far as they are able, they conceal the fact, with the help of artificially generated spy mania, among other things.

Its initiators to all appearances are not only seeking broader powers for U.S. counter-intelligence bodies and justification for tighter police control of the population, but are also trying to divert public attention from Washington's militarist course and the preparations for nuclear and space war.

Such actions have nothing in common with the interests of peace and the peoples' security. As for the return to McCarthyism, experience shows that it will do the U.S. people no good.

SHULTZ IN THAILAND TO CONDUCT MILITARY TALKS

LD082237 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1337 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Jul (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is on a 2-week trip to a number of countries in Asia and the Pacific basin, has arrived in Thailand. As the statement made by the head of the U.S. foreign policy department at Bangkok airport makes clear, the chief purpose of his visit to Thailand is "to demonstrate the United States' support for the noncommunist states of Southeast Asia," or, in essence, to urge them once more to confrontation with Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and to try to draw the countries of the ASEAN group into the orbit of U.S. military and political strategy in the region.

The program for Shultz' stay in Thailand foresees a provocative trip to the border with Cambodia, a visit to one of the camps of the anti-Cambodian counterrevolution, and a meeting with its ringleaders. There he will learn from the horse's mouth what use is made of the weapons and fighting equipment supplied by the United States to the Thai military.

Shultz intends to conduct wide-ranging negotiations with the Thai leadership on questions of cooperation in the military field, and to sign an agreement on the provisions of supplementary help to "the victims of combat actions on the Cambodian border." Shortly before the U.S. secretary of state's current visit, Washington and Bangkok reached an accord on the sale of 12 F-16 fighter-bombers to Thailand.

Moreover, Thailand receives from the other side of the ocean tanks, artillery, and other combat equipment. As the weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW pointed out, some of the weapons destined for Bangkok are sent to bandits who carry out raids against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Local observers note that Shultz arrived in Bangkok on the eve of the beginning of the second stage of the biggest American-Thai military maneuvers in all history, "Cobra Gold-85." At the first stage, as is well known, nearly 7,500 American Marines, 20 American and 17 Thai ships, and over a hundred aircraft and helicopters took part.

SUPPORT FOR POL POT HINDERS INDOCHINA-ASEAN TIES

LD090541 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1603 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 8 July (TASS) -- TASS commentator Nikolay Malikov writes: The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States is carrying out a program of aid to the Cambodian counterrevolutionary groupings trying to overthrow the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK). Reporting this, THE WASHINGTON POST remarks that in the current financial year alone, the CIA intends to spend more than $5 million dollars on this aim. The paper's information accords with reports on the plans of George Bush, the U.S. secretary of state, who is on a trip round the countries of Southeast Asia, to meet the heads of the Pol Pot camp on the Thai-Cambodian border.

The Reagan administration has long been on the path of expanding the "undeclared war" against the PRK. In this it is putting its bets on the Pol Pot supporters, who liquidated nearly 3 million of their compatriots. Jimmy Carter, the former President of the United States called them the "truest violators of human rights." These days there are few who would dare assert seriously that these murderers, turned out in January 1979 by the people of Cambodia, and who found shelter on the territory of Thailand, represent a real force, able to turn around the successful movement of the Cambodian people along the path of social progress. What aims is the White House pursuing here then?

The White House found the need to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign Cambodia and the whole of the Southeast Asian area in order, in a situation of ceaseless armed provocations carried out by the Pol Pot bandits from the territory of Thailand against Cambodia, to set neighboring states against each other, and to sow discord between the countries of ASEAN and Indochina. The maintenance of a tense situation in Indochina, and also the whipping up of inventions about a "Soviet threat" are being used to frighten and draw the ASEAN countries into a wasteful arms race. One can only regret that in recent times the military budgets of the members of this nonmilitary organization have gone up sharply, laying a heavy burden on the shoulders of the peoples of their countries. No small amount of money goes to buy American arms.

Those on the other side of the Atlantic are trying to make the ASEAN countries clash not only with the PRK, but also with its allies Vietnam and Laos. This policy blocks the road of trying to bring about normal relations among the countries of the region which Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos are sincerely striving for, coming out more than once with peace initiatives on the establishment in Southeast Asia of a zone of good neighborliness and cooperation.

The Polpotists, the dushmans, and Somozists - what traitors of their own peoples will Washington not support, confirming the thesis that in elevating terror to the rank of state policy and taking up arms against national liberation movements, the American capital leans for support on the most reactionary antipeople forces.

U.S. EXPLORES PRETEXTS FOR NICARAGUA INVASION

LD051629 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Reports from Washington indicate that the American Administration is looking for pretexts for an American invasion of Nicaragua. Here is a commentary by Viktor Olin:

There is every indication that the American Administration intends resorting once again to allegations about Nicaragua's involvement in what it describes as international terrorism.

The Pentagon is reported to have compiled a report claiming that hundreds of terrorists from the West European countries are trained in Nicaragua. A number of congressmen have confirmed that the report indeed was submitted to a Senate intelligence subcommittee [as heard]. Senator Patrick Leahy has stated the report seems to justify military actions against Nicaragua.

Judging by reports in the media, Washington is also exploring other possibilities. Another pretext it may fabricate may be an attack on the United States Embassy in Managua organized by the United States secret service. An armed clash can also be organized on the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica or Honduras, after which the United States will be requested to extend military aid.

The facts show that the United States Administration has abandoned every political means of settling its dispute with Nicaragua. Having broken off talks with the Sandinista government, the administration blocked the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve a negotiated settlement of the situation in Central America. The United States Administration has continued to rely on subversive activities, sabotage, and political assassinations in its policy toward Nicaragua, using the counterrevolutionaries directed by the CIA. The United States has no right to accuse Nicaragua of terrorism because it is guilty of terrorism itself. State sponsored terrorism remains the main instrument of Washington's policy toward Nicaragua, a sovereign member of the United Nations.

There has been no let up in the escalation of preparation for an American invasion of Nicaragua. THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE has carried an analysis of Washington's anti-Nicaraguan policies from the point of view of international law. The paper came to the conclusion that all American allegations concerning Nicaragua are ridiculous. Nobody believes that a small Central American nation may pose a threat to the United States. There is absolutely no evidence to support the charge that Nicaragua is engaged in subverting the Salvadoran Government by supplying arms to the guerrillas. None of the American charges can be substantiated.

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE concludes that the United States Administration will find it very hard indeed to justify military interference in Nicaragua in the eyes of the public. That is apparently the main obstacle to Washington's anti-Nicaraguan policies. Having secured the congressional approval of its support for the counterrevolutionaries and having obtained money to finance that support, the United States has not, however, secured the consent of the public at home or abroad. That is the reason why Washington is now frenziedly looking for any pretext for an invasion of Nicaragua. This frenzied activity, however, puts the falsifiers into an awkward position, which is testified by the Pentagon's report.

MANAGUA EMBASSY BULLETINS 'CRUDE INTERFERENCE'

LD081638 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] After all that we know about U.S. crude interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, about the provocations, terror, and subversion that CIA agents carry out in that country, it is hard to be surprised by any other kinds and methods of pressure that Washington might exert on the young republic.

Nonetheless, I would like to give you one more example from this field. The U.S. Embassy in Managua publishes an information bulletin several times a month and distributes it throughout Nicaragua. Well, there is nothing criminal in this fact by itself.

The spreading of information about life in one's own country is a normal part of the work of embassies accredited in various countries. But the point is that the information bulletins from the U.S. Embassy in Managua are generally not about what is happening in the United States but about what is happening in Central America in general and in Nicaragua in particular.

Take for example, one of these bulletins. [Video shows Fesunenko holding up to camera the front page of a typewritten bulletin with a blue and red logo bearing the words 'Boletin de Noticias,' The sheet is dated 5 June 1985 and includes a contents list of five items all in Spanish] It appeared in the office of the Soviet television correspondent in Managua in June this year. It contains five reports. The first -- in the first line here -- is: "Nicaragua is a synonym for aggression -- this is President Reagan's opinion." This is the first report in this bulletin from the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua. The 1 and 1/2 - page commentary is permeated with hatred and malice, literally overflowing with oaths and threats toward Nicaragua. Listen to this statement, for example. I quote: Nicaragua is now a synonym for aggression. In the name of peace in Central America and in the name of the security of our own country -- that is, the United States -- we cannot allow Nicaragua to achieve success. The freedom fighters -- this is the name given to the bands of counterrevolutionaries in Washington, as you know -- represent a bastion which prevents the Nicaraguan communist regime from directing its entire might toward aggression and subversion. The other reports in this bulletin, and in all the other bulletins from the U.S. Embassy in Managua, which appear weekly in Nicaraguan offices, public organizations, newspaper offices, foreign correspondents' offices, and Nicaraguan homes, are all roughly in the same vein.

This begs the question: What on earth is this if not crude and cynical interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs?

PLAN FOR 'MASSIVE BOMBING' OF EL SALVADOR REPORTED

LD081653 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev:

The White House has prepared a detailed plan for direct military intervention in El Salvador. According to NEWSWEEK magazine, the plan provides for massive bombing of bases of Salvadoran patriotic forces by American aviation. The plan was considered in Washington at a meeting of the National Security Planning Group.

Getting ready for combat operations, the Pentagon lifted an additional number of helicopters to El Salvador in the past few days. American helicopter pilots have already made several flights over the areas where guerrilla bases are situated.

So, the threat of a U.S. aggression is now looming dark and large over yet another country of the Western Hemisphere. Meanwhile, Washington uses as a propaganda screen the thesis about "retaliatory measures" in connection with the recent death of four American military "advisers" in El Salvador. In actual fact, the case in point is the desire of the White House to use the might of the military machine of the largest imperialist power for crushing or destroying the patriotic forces in El Salvador. Washington wants to retaliate for the death of four Americans with the bombing of civilian settlements, cold-blooded murder of thousands of Salvadoran children, women and old folks.

Preparations for a direct participation of U.S. Armed Forces in combat operations in El Salvador are part of the White House's general policy of seeking military solutions to the problems facing Latin America and the Caribbean. While saying that it is prepared to conduct talks, to work toward a political settlement, Washington is actually striving to use military force for imposing the order that suits it on the peoples of the region.

Having started with the aggression against the tiny, defenseless Grenada, it is now preparing a direct military intervention in other countries of the region. For that purpose the United States is building up its forces in Central America, it stages provocative military maneuvers, and has turned Honduras into a virtual springboard for its Armed Forces.

The escalation of militaristic actions of the United States is the main reason why the Central American crisis is worsening and why all efforts to bring about its political settlement have so far failed.

JAPANESE PAPER ON DEPLOYMENT OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD081542 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The Pentagon has begun to deploy a chemical weapons complex in central Pacific [as heard]. According to the Japanese newspaper SHAKAI SHIMPO, a storage for 13,000 tons of chemical bombs is under construction on Johnston Atoll 1,100 km southwest of Hawaii. Before 1971 the weapons were stored in Okinawa. The toxins are so poisonous that their transfer to the United States' territory is categorically prohibited. SHAKAI SHIMPO points out that the creation of the storage facility carries a new serious threat to the population of the area.

AMBASSADOR HARTMAN HOSTS 4 JULY RECEPTION

PM081127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 4 July Arthur A. Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception on Independence Day. The reception was attended by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

POLITICAL ESPIONAGE SCANDAL REPORTED IN CANADA

LD082104 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Ottawa July 8 TASS -- A scandal broke out in the Canadian capital after facts of political espionage in the supreme legislative body of that country came to the surface. According to the CBC Radio Service, it was discovered that the building where the parliamentary grouping of the Liberal Party used to hold its meetings and where the then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada was present was enmeshed in a network of electronic evesdropping devices. The meetings discussed foreign and domestic policies of the Trudeau government which were undoubtedly of major interest to some political quarters of Canada. Electronic "bugs" were discovered in other parts of the parliament building as well.

YAO YILIN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY ARKHIPOV

LD091146 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Yao Yilin has arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov, Minister [of geology] of the USSR Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, other officials.

The Ambassador of the People's Republic of China Li Zewang was among the welcoming party.

In a statement for the press, which was made upon arrival, Yao Yilin said, among other things, that he would have an exchange of opinions with Soviet leaders on the development of trade and economic links between the two countries and other questions of mutual interest. I hope, he said, that the visit will be crowned with success. This will promote normalisation of the Chinese-Soviet relations.

GORBACHEV BOOK IN BEIJING SOVIET BOOK EXHIBITION

PM081129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exhibition in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing 6 July -- A Soviet book exhibition opened in the Central Exhibition Hall in the Chinese capital yesterday. On view at the exhibition are collected works by classics of Marxism-Leninism, books dealing with building socialism in the USSR, books on science and technology put out by the major Soviet publishing houses as well as dictionaries, albums, publications in the languages of the peoples of the USSR, and works by Chinese writers which were released in the Soviet Union.

One of the sectors of the exhibition is devoted to the contribution of the Soviet people to victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. Among the books on view at the exhibition is an edition of the report by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, "The Undying Heroic Feat of the Soviet People," the collected works "The Soviet Union During the Years of the Great Patriotic War," reminiscences by prominent Soviet military leaders.

At the official opening ceremony at the exhibition Chen Weijiang, director general of the Chinese company for the export and import of printed publications, said, "These books will help the Chinese leaders to familiarize themselves with the achievements and valuable experience accumulated by the Soviet people in building socialism and developing science and technology."

The opening of the exhibition was attended by representatives of the Chinese public and by I.S. Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC.

PYONGYANG MEETING FETES TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM081042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Support and Gratitude"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jul -- A meeting of the capital's public devoted to the anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK was held here yesterday.

Addressing the meeting, O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, stressed the unbreakability of Korean-Soviet friendship and noted the importance of the Moscow talks between the two countries' leaders in the cause of further strengthening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR.

The CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people,true to the Leninist foreign policy course, resolutely oppose the reckless arms race and the militarization of space and favor world peace and security, the speaker stated. The Korean people fully support the Soviet peace initiatives, which indicate real ways of maintaining world peace. He expressed profound gratitude to all Soviet people for their active support for the DPRK proposals to normalize the situation in Korea and ensure the peaceful unification of the country.

The further strengthening of Korean-Soviet friendship, the meeting stressed, will promote the maintenance of world peace and security and the strengthening of socialist forces.

COMMUNIST PARTY ELECTION VICTORY IN TOKYO NOTED

LD081044 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

Results of the elections to the prefectural Assembly of Tokyo which are traditionally regarded as a "barometer" of the political situation in Japan were announced here today. Despite the vigorous propaganda campaign launched by the reactionary forces, the immense success was achieved at the elections by the Communist Party which campaigned under the slogans of the struggle for the proclaiming of the Japanese capital to be a nuclear-free city, against the military alliance with the U. S. and the policy of curtailing allocations for social needs pursued by the ruling circles. By winning three more seats, the Communist Party of Japan brought the number of its representatives in the Prefectural Assembly to 19 and remained the leading opposition force.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party failed to ensure for itself the majority in the Prefectural Assembly of the Japanese capital and had to announce its intention to form an alliance in the assembly with the bloc of centrist parties. The Japanese radio and television corporation NHK points out that the elections were held in conditions of the unprecedented indifference of electors. According to official statistics, a little over half of the Tokyo residents who have the right to vote took part in them.

INDIA, PAKISTAN SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

BK090344 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] The India-Pakistan joint commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation met in Delhi. Giving detailed reports of this meeting, the Indian newspapers emphasize that the meeting of the commission was held in an atmosphere of understanding. The Bombay newspaper FREE PRESS JOURNAL reported that the Indian and Pakistani delegates assured each other that they were willing to cooperate in establishing good-neighborly and friendly relations. The newspapers published a statement by the Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman who praised the work of commission and said that much progress was made in the meeting. An agreement was signed between India and Pakistan for cooperation in the field of technology and for mutual understanding in cultural exchanges. Although all the problems were not solved, a good beginning always provides hope.

The NATIONAL HERALD observed that a friendly atmosphere at the meeting of the joint commission is a good sign to achieve the objective of normalizing relations between the two countries. The joint commission has a paramount role in this regard and it deals with several matters of bilateral relations. A 10-point agreement to determine the functions of the commission was made in the presence of the Indian and Pakistani leaders during the seventh summit meeting of the nonaligned nations in Delhi in 1983. The nonaligned nations themselves believe that the meaning of participation in the Nonaligned Movement is to respect the principles of peaceful coexistence.

During the Indo-Pakistani joint commission meeting, the newspapers drew attention to another topic. In their opinion, it is very symbolic. THE HINDU of Madras wrote that the Simla spirit was reflected during the talks. The meeting of delegates of the two sides was held on the eve of the 13th anniversary of the Simla agreement. It is known that a mutual pledge by India and Pakistan was recorded in the agreement to solve controversial issues on a bilateral basis. The agreement had shown the right direction to search for ways that could lead to mutual understanding.

In his phone conversation with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in connection with the 13th anniversary of the Simla agreement, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi reiterated India's readiness to create confidence and bilateral understanding in relations with Pakistan. The desire to normalize Indo-Pakistani relations based on the Simla agreement is also in accordance with the spirit of the agreement itself. PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported that the two countries will be seeking mutually acceptable decisions in this direction. Historic experience shows that if there is goodwill, both countries can solve all controversial issues. The same experience also cautions that the interference of third forces causes impediments. The establishment of good-neighborly and cooperative relations between India and Pakistan is in the interest of South Asia.

GANDHI SPEAKS OUT ON TERRORISM, ARMS RACE

LD071120 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 7 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, addressing a press conference for Indian and foreign journalists here today, highly assessed the state of Indo-Soviet relations. He pointed out that the Soviet Union has been and remains India's time-tested friend. The USSR backed India in the most difficult times.

Firm mutual understanding and lasting friendship exist between the two countries, he stressed.

The head of the Indian Government denounced Washington's "star wars" programme. Rajiv Gandhi said that the militarization of outer space will escalate the arms race and complicate disarmament efforts. He are affirmed the Indian Government's aspiration to press for the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons.

Replying to questions put by correspondents, Rajiv Gandhi expressed serious concern over Pakistan's efforts to develop nuclear weapons. Pakistan has closely approached the stage of their manufacture, the prime minister pointed out. If Islamabad does create such weapons, India will have to adopt corresponding measures.

The head of the government observed that India consistently favours the implementation of the U.N. decisions on designating the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. However, Rajiv Gandhi said, there are certain forces which oppose the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean.

On the recent crash of an Indian airliner, Rajiv Gandhi said that India had demanded that the Canadian Government adopt resolute measures to curb the activity of Canada-based Sikh terrorists. India raised the same issue with the U.S. Government. The prime minister expressed the opinion that no necessary measures were adopted against terrorists. Some states pay lip-service to the struggle against terrorists, while in fact they abet them.

SEPARATISM POSES MAJOR THREAT TO INDIAN STABILITY

LD062311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] Indian President Zail Singh has spoken at the Delhi conference of governors of Indian states and allied territories devoted to strengthening security and law and order in the country. He stressed that the antistate activity of various separatists and extremists is a serious threat to the national unity and the territorial integrity of the republic. Here is the latest news commentary: Yevgeniy Kachanov is at the microphone.

It should be said that recently, Indian leaders, including the president and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi put the problem of the fight against separatism and extremism at the center of the entire internal political activity in the country. And really, even a simple list of the tragic events, such as the killing of Indira Gandhi; subversions against Indian planes; explosion of religious-communal rivalry in the state of Gujarat; political killings in the Punjab and the state of Tripura; violence in Jammu and Kashmir -- all this leads us to the conclusion that the problem has exacerbated sharply.

No doubt, there is a fertile ground for separatist sentiments in today's India. First of all it is connected with the unevenness of the country's capitalist development, accelerated progress of one region at the expense of others. This, of course, breeds jealously and unhappiness and eventually political extremism. But, on the other hand, this unevenness existed earlier too, and generally no dramatic increase in disproportions has been noted in the last few years. So, this is not the point.

Not by chance, informed observers link the intensification of terrorism with the external threat, with the anti-Indian activity of imperialist powers and their allies.

Quite recently the U.S. authorities had to admit that Sikh separatists advocating the creation of the puppet state Khalistan in the Punjab, seized from India, underwent subversive training on U.S. territory or, more precisely, in special camps in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Michigan and Colorado. It is an open secret that such camps also exist on the territory of India's neighbor Pakistan. If in the United States these subversive schools act under private signboards, in Pakistan they belong either to the army or to intelligence. Tens of millions of dollars are spent via secret channels on financing terrorist activity of all kinds of separatists. A secret plan aimed at splitting India into a number of separate, only formally independent statelets by the end of the century -- that is, liquidating it as a single sovereign state, has become known to the press. Encouraging and fanning separatist sentiments are the main tool of implementing this sinister plan. That is why the Indian Government is paying such attention to this problem. That is why the public is actively involving itself in the struggle against separatists together with all those who value the interests of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of India.

MOSCOW STOPOVER FOR DRA FOREIGN MINISTER

PM041357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Departs"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA Foreign Minister, who stopped over here on his way home from Geneva, left Moscow for Kabul 29 June. During his stay in Moscow S.M. Dost met with USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister G.M. Korniyenko.

SENATE FUNDING NOT TO HALT DRA REVOLUTION

PM022026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladilen Baykov dispatch under "Commentator's Column" rubric: "Irreversible"]

[Text] Kabul -- The recent U.S. Senate decisions to provide new financial aid to the Afghan counterrevolution and also create a subversive radio station called "Free Afghanistan" has provoked outrage among the broadest strata of the DRA public. Statements condemning these acts of gross interference in the young Republic's affairs have been issued by the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions, youth and women's organizations, clerical spokesmen, and teachers.

The people's outrage is understandable. The April Revolution ushered in a new stage in Afghans' lives, creating favorable conditions for the country's socioeconomic development and an increase in the population's culture and prosperity. The broad masses of working people, supporting the policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government, have become actively involved in building the new life. In a short space of time tangible results have been achieved on this path. The country is carrying out a land and water reform and the peasants have been freed from the yoke of landowners and moneylenders. Unfailing concern is being shown for workers and employees. Wages have increased, medical services are improving, and modern housing is being built. A literacy campaign is being successfully waged. New polyclinics and health centers are being opened in the countryside and pioneer camps and kindergartens established.

The country's achievements would be far more considerable if the forces of imperialism and internal reaction had not declared an "undeclared war" on revolutionary Afghanistan, seeking to reverse the course of Afghan history.

The U.S. Senate's provocative decisions mean that the United States, as the main organizer and inspirer of aggression against the DRA, is continuing to increase the scale of its interference in the country's internal affairs. By these new transfusions of dollars and weapons and progaganda backup they are trying to revive the failing counterrevolutionary movement. These attempts, however, are bound to fail. No forces are capable of halting the progressive transformations being carried out in Afghanistan since they are supported and defended by the people with their arms. Experience shows that increasingly broad strata of the population are daily uniting around the PDPA and the DRA Government.

Various public organizations in Afghanistan are appealing to the peace-loving peoples and international organizations to adopt measures to end imperialist interference in the country's internal affairs.

A political settlement by negotiation, for which the DRA Government's well-known proposals are a realistic basis, is the only way to normalize the situation surrounding Afghanistan and solve the so-called "Afghan question."

ASEAN CONFERENCE TO ADDRESS PACIFIC COMMUNITY

LD081457 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] A 2-day-long conference of foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN) opened in the capital of Malaysia today. Here is our commentary with international affairs journalist Nikolay Lutsenko at the microphone:

The 18th annual meeting of the leaders of the foreign policy departments of the ASEAN six, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, and Brunei, which has started in Kuala Lumpur, anticipates the enlarged conference of foreign ministers of this association planned for 11 July, when they are to hold talks with representatives of the United States, Japan, New Zealand, Austrlia, Canada, and the EEC. Of course, the diplomats of the developing states of Southeast Asia are now faced with the task of formulating a united platform for dialogue with their imperialist partners.

The point is that it is precisely ASEAN's position which is to determine whether the idea of a Pacific community, put forward by Japan and supported by other developed capitalist powers, will materialize. I remind you that the international organization being proposed was conceived in Tokyo as a supernational mechanism of economic presure on the developing countries. In turn, the United States saw in the concept of a Pacific community an opportunity to consolidate the forces of its main military and political allies in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean.

Neither the Japanese economic lever nor the American military bloc, which can easily be guessed to be behind the general arguments about mutual advantage and regional integration, have, however, made the idea of a Pacific community any more attractive to the developing countries of the region. Without them such a structure would make no real sense both for Tokyo and for Washington. That is why the high-ranking representatives of the developed capitalist states, who have become regular visitors at the annual meetings of ASEAN ministers, at first hastened to take upon themselves a commanding role in the future organization and subsequently ceased to mention the community at all, camouflaging their interests with the term "Pacific Ocean cooperation." So it is that, at the forthcoming conference Abe, the Japanese foreign minister, intends to propose the setting up of a Pacific Ocean network of universities and scientific research institutions as one of the forms of such cooperation. The long-term aim of Abe's initiative consists of the formation in the ASEAN countries of a considerable stratum of the intelligentsia oriented toward the countries of the West.

Questions of a dialogue with capitalist powers do not exhaust the agenda of the present Kuala Lumpur meeting. Problems of the state of business, of trade links, and the situation around Kampuchea will be discussed. The main thing that will be discussed by the ASEAN foreign ministers is, however, ways to turn Southeast Asia into an area of peace and stability.

We wish to ensure the implementation of the idea of the creation in the region of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen stated on the eve of the conference. The removal of nuclear weapons is an integral part of this idea. Mahathir, the Malaysian prime minister, who opened the meeting today, made an even more unequivocal statement. We must insure, he said, that the problems of the developed capitalist states are not solved at our expense.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS TRADE WITH WEST

LD080851 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur July 8 TASS -- The foreign ministers of the member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) opened their 18th conference in the Malaysian capital today.

The representatives of Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei are discussing ways of strengthening cooperation within ASEAN as well as trade and economic relations between the developing countries of the region and industrialized states. Seeking to balance its trade, ASEAN presses for lifting the tariff restrictions on supplies of finished products from its members to Western countries. But the West resists the effort as it wants ASEAN to remain a source of raw materials and cheap manpower and a market for manufactures from leading capitalist states.

POL POL RADIO DENOUNCED FOR SLANDEROUS REMARKS

LD061102 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] The so-called Radio Demcoratic Kampuchea, operating on orders from its foreign bosses, has launched another campaign of slander concerning the situation in Kampuchea. The Pol Pot henchmen claim there is hunger in the country. They say the Vietnamese are to blame for it. They allege that the Vietnamese force Kampuchean farmers to do logging work, thus leaving their fields uncared for. And here is a commentary by our observer Nikolay Kuzin.

Everything the Pol Pot radio claims is a lie. It's a lie that there is hunger in Kampuchea. Certainly there are problems in a country that suffered from American aggression and Pol Pot genocide. Besides, People's Kampuchea is having to provide considerable manpower and material resources to strengthen its defenses, taking them away from other vital sectors. But there is no hunger. The threat of hunger was abolished once and for all in 1979 and 1980 with the help of true friends of the Kampuchean people, including Vietnam. Owing to bad weather, last year was less successful than planned, but thanks to the efforts of the people's government, supported by the country's entire population, and thanks to help from the socialist countries, there was no hunger even in areas that suffered most from natural calamities.

Kampucheans starved during the barbarous rule of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan. They don't starve any more and they won't, no matter how much the overthrown killers and traitors would like them to.

People's Kampuchea is conducting logging work again; timber is its wealth and a top item of its exports. Kampuchea plans to reach the prewar level in the industry, but what do the Vietnamese have to do with it? Timber belongs to the Kampuchean people. The logging is done by Kampucheans because they need it and their economy needs it. Pol Pot's followers and other Khmer reactionaries are fuming because in the past dry season the defenders of People's Kampuchea destroyed all their bases on Kampuchean territory. The border is now reliably protected and the enemies of the Kampuchean people cannot penetrate into Kampuchea as easily as they used to so as to conduct terrorist and subversive operations against the country that rejected them.

Vietnamese volunteers who are in Kampuchea at the request of its legitmate government took part in the fighting in the past dry season. They continue to help secure the border with Thailand, but as the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea grows stronger, Vietnamese volunteers go home. Their contingent has been reduced since July 1982.

The Kampuchean people are grateful to the Vietnamese soldiers for their honest and dedicated exercise of their international duty. Friendly and effective solidarity with Socialist Vietnam is the key to Kampuchea's success on its chosen road. This explains the malicious slander produced by Pol Pot's radio. Slander against Socialist Vietnam and People's Kampuchea, and attempts to distort their brotherly relations form an integral part of the policy of the traitors to the Kampuchean people and their foreign bosses. But lies are shortlived and the truth will out.

KHALILOV RECEIVES SRV JUSTICE MINISTER, GROUP

PM080958 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Annoucement"]

[Text] On 4 July K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the SRV Ministry of Justice headed by SRV Minister of Justice Phan Hien.

It was noted during the conversation that the strengthening of contacts between jurists from both countries is helping to strengthen the fraternal friendship and all-around Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

USSR Minister of Justice B.V. Kravtsov and SRV Ambassador to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem took part in the conversation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PLANINC'S VISIT TO USSR

Tikhonov 4 July Dinner Speech

PM081440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 4 July Kremlin dinner in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, carried under general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere": "Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's Speech"]

[Text] On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, he said, allow me to cordially welcome Comrade Milka Planinc and all representatives of Socialist Yugoslavia present here.

We look upon the visit by the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council to the Soviet Union as a significant event in the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. This friendly visit and the talks which were held today give us grounds to say that there is mutual interest in further strengthening and expanding the diverse ties existing between our countries. This, of course, arouses profound satisfaction.

The broad coincidence of the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples has been and remains the main and determining factor in our relations. This coincidence is expressed primarily in their commitment to the cause of socialism and peace. There could hardly be a firmer basis for cooperation and friendship.

Yugoslavia is today celebrating its great holiday, Fighters Day, the anniversary of the 4 July 1941 nationwide uprising against fascism. We ardently congratulate you on this holiday. We will never forget the staunchness and courage of the Yugoslav people and their people's liberation army, nor their considerable contribution to our common victory.

Soviet people welcome the expansion of Soviet-Yugoslav ties, and in his conversation with you, esteemed Comrade Planinc, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today reaffirmed the immutability of our friendly course toward Yugoslavia on the basis of the jointly elaborated principles.

The effectiveness of these principles has been tested by life. A convincing proof of this is provided by the positive results of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. Our countries are implementing contacts in the party sphere and developing ties between state organs, public organizations, and labor collectives. An intensive exchange of cultural values and scientific achievements is in progress, enriching our peoples' spiritual life. Friendly ties between republics, regions, and cities in our countries have been developing over the last few years. And, of course, great significance is attached to the regular meetings between the leaders of our parties and states.

The detailed exchange of opinions which took place between us today on questions of Soviet-Yugoslav economic relations gives us grounds to hope that they will develop further in the next few years. Our main common task is to ensure that Soviet-Yugoslav ties are an even greater help in the solution of major questions of our countries' socioeconomic development. This means that they must first and foremost assist the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the rational and more efficient utilization of the vast resources at our disposal.

Particular significance attaches to the deepening of production sharing and specialization between our countries in machine building and in several promising new directions which determine the pace of scientific and technical progress: nuclear power machine building, electronics, and automated systems. Our countries' cooperation in the aforementioned spheres can and must be broadly developed in the upcoming period.

The Yugoslav comrades are familiar with our assessments of the contemporary international situation and the practical measures to improve it.

The attempts by aggressive circles of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, to disrupt in their favor the military-strategic equilibrium prevailing in the world are acquiring an increasingly dangerous nature. This is why the Soviet Union is directing its main efforts in the foreign policy sphere toward averting the nuclear threat and ensuring lasting peace. Today this question is vitally important for everyone. All states must make their contribution to the solution of this task and assist in easing tension in the world. We pay tribute to the positive role played in this by the Non aligned Movement, in which Yugoslavia participates actively.

Effective cooperation between all countries on the basis of constructive and honest dialogue for the sake of a peaceful future -- this must become the alternative to the reckless arms buildup and the intensification of the nuclear threat hanging over mankind. It is this that guides the Soviet Union in its submission of specific proposals to prevent the militarization of space, terminate the nuclear arms race, and ultimately completely eliminate these arms. This is precisely why we advocate broad international cooperation and are prepared to develop trade, economic, scientific, technical, and other ties with all countries on a stable and mutually advantageous basis.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed a few days ago, peaceful coexistence, equal and reliable security of the sides, a lowering of the levels of military confrontation and world military-political tension as a whole, and the prevention of hegemonism in any form -- these are our objectives and guidelines in international affairs.

This accords not only with the Soviet people's interests but also with the interests of other peoples in the world, who have not forgotten the experience of detente in the seventies and are profoundly perturbed by the whipping up of tension and confrontation.

In the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism the Soviet Union sees it as its paramount task to safeguard and strengthen in every possible way collaboration and cooperation with socialist countries. Our solidarity is an important factor of peace whose significance is difficult to overestimate.

The solution of the tasks of economic and social development facing the socialist countries is also largely dependent on the pooling of our efforts. This was reaffirmed by the 40th CEMA session, which was held in Warsaw last week. The session emphasized that the socialist countries' line of improving international economic relations is a weighty contribution to the struggle for their restructuring on a fair and democratic basis.

The common interest of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the strengthening of peace and socialism and their desire to consolidate friendship and develop equal and mutually advantageous cooperation provide a reliable basis for the strengthening of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

We hope that the visit by the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council to the Soviet Union will further this to a considerable extent.

In conclusion N.S. Tikhonov wished prosperity and progress to the fraternal peoples of Socialist Yugoslavia and health and successes to Milka Planinc and all Yugoslav comrades present at the dinner, and advocated strengthening and developing the friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Yugoslavia.

Planinc's Response

LD041420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Replying to the toast from Nikolay Tikhonov, at a formal dinner in the Kremlin this evening, Milka Planinc first of all expressed gratitude for the warm hospitality, saying that the attention from the Muscovites and the Hero City had a much deeper significance.

"I have been to your great and beautiful country before. I can now compare, with a feeling of admiration, how much its working people and citizens have done and built to make their lives better and richer. I wish them many new and even greater successes on this path.

"My arrival here," Milka Planinc went on, "evokes memories of the long history of friendship between our peoples. This is a friendship which was also forged through the joint struggle against fascism in the last world war, and 4 whole decades already separate us from that time.

"In that war, the worst of all time, your country bore the decisive burden and made the decisive contribution to the victory of freedom. In the SFRY we remember with the most profound reverence the courageous fighters of the Red Army who laid down their lives in the final operations for the liberation of Belgrade and the northeast parts of Yugoslavia, together with the fighters of our national liberation army.

"The Yugoslav peoples covered a difficult and honorable path for the complete liberation of the country from the fascist conquerors and for the victory of the socialist revolution. The excessive sacrifices, which cannot and must never be forgotten, were also part of all this. Those were superhuman efforts in an unequal struggle in which our national liberation army, throughout the war, tied down more than 30 of the most modern equipped fascist divisions on the Yugoslav front, thus making an important contribution to the final victory of the forces of the anti-Hitler coalition.

"Owing to common experience which one does not forget, there is also certain symbolism in the fact that our meeting coincides with the day of celebration in our country, in the SFRY, of Veterans' Day, with which we mark the anniversary of the historic decision taken by our party with Tito at its head to start the national uprising and launch the struggle for freedom.

"In our talks we noted the extent to which our cooperation was rich, varied, and successful in all fields," Milka Planinc said and added: "It is natural that this should be so, because we jointly built a sound -- and I would say tested by history -- basis for it, in the form of jointly formulated principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, equality, and mutual benefits, noninterference, and appreciation of differences.

This spirit of the Belgrade Declaration, the 30th anniversary of which we marked a short while ago, and the Moscow statement and declaration is irreplaceable in our relations and in their further successful development. This spirit of cooperation, reaffirmed and strengthened at every one of our meetings, has become part of our joint awareness.

"The results are clear to see in all the fields of our cooperation. We have made major, joint achievements in the economic, scientific-technical, educational-cultural and other fields. We have comprehensive cooperation between republics, provinces and towns. Relations and cooperation have also developed between the LCY and the CPSU. A contribution to all this and to our closer relations in also made by broad contacts between sociopolitical and social organizations of our two countries.

"In particular I shall stress the important component in our overall relations: our economic cooperation. The high level of commodity exchange we have achieved is a good foundation for its further promotion and qualitiative improvement. Above all, we have opportunities and mutual interest in finding new and even more substantive forms of linking our economies.

"All this is even more topical now when we have to confirm the framework and volume of our cooperation for the coming 5-year period. There is no doubt that it is in our mutual interest to ensure the further stable growth of commodity exchange. We see that despite the difficulties in the current period we have managed to promote cooperation. Moreover, with good reason we are asserting that we shall realize and even exceed the planned volume of exchange. We would like to direct new effort towards promoting scientific-technical cooperation and toward industrial cooperation and specialization, particularly in machine building, to establish the broadest possible foundations for our cooperation in the agroindustrial complex, to have the SFRY construction industry even more involved in the building and reconstruction of industrial, tourist, and other projects in your country. We are hoping to increase deliveries of our vessels and offer our esteemed Soviet consumers even more of our goods and services. We ourselves are very interested in a series of suitable Soviet commodities. In a word, we have achieved much but we want to achieve even more with mutual effort.

"In the SFRY we follow with attention and respect the efforts of the Soviet people in their continued economic, cultural, scientific, and general social blossoming, and your impressive results in the country's socialist construction.

"In the past 4 decades of life in peace and freedom," said M. Planinc, "we have also achieved quite a lot. We have realized a transformation in our material, cultural, and social development and socialist self-management is our foundation for all further progress by the nations and nationalities of our multinational country. The SFRY's industry is today capable of producing equipment at the highest world technological level. In agriculture, for example, we have increased yields per hectare more than three fold in comparison with prewar yields.

"On the road of accelerated material development, in the desire at times to achieve even more than objective possibilities made possible and at the time of extremely unfavorable economic circumstances in the world, we have also encountered serious economic difficulties. To be able to come to grips successfully with the problems hindering our further progress, we have adopted a long-term program of economic stabilization, which has already yielded certain significant results, above all in balancing the balance of payments with foreign countries and raising the rate of growth of a number of important economic branches. The successful, balanced, and increasingly broad economic cooperation with the Soviet Union undoubtedly also represents support for our further efforts in this direction.

"We are aware of the extent to which the international situation today is complex and exacerbated," Milka Planinc went on to say in her toast: "The arms race continues, conflicts and flashpoints are not being resolved, and the crisis in international economic relations is assuming proportions that damage the stability of world relations in general.

"Peace and security are not guarded by stockpiling weapons in various parts of the world. This could be too high a price to pay for any short-lived advantage. The awareness of this is more and more in evidence.

"Awareness is growing in the world of the fact that the unfavorable trend must be halted, that ways and means must be found to enable nations to live in greater security and enjoy secure development. The resumption of the Geneva talks on arms and the continuation of the conference in Stockholm represent a significant part of such a process and a confirmation of it, a process in which all the members of the world community must become actively involved within the UN framework if it is to become real and long-lasting.

"We value any initiative and any step which helps true disarmament, peace, and security. This is our principled stand which we also have in respect to the initiatives by the Soviet Union and Comrade Gorbachev. We are convinced that these initiatives deserve broader attention from the international community."

Milka Planinc then added: "Preserving the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is of inestimable importance to Europe. The principles and regulations of the Helsinki Final Act, the 10th anniversary of which we mark soon, and only its integral implementation in all parts can strengthen trust and cooperation and contribute to the relaxation of tension. The SFRY will continue in the group of nonaligned and neutral countries to press for the best possible results to be reached in the forthcoming phase of the Stockholm conference's work.

"We have always placed the United Nations to the fore," Milka Planinc stressed, "as an irreplaceable instrument for solving world problems, preserving peace, strengthening security, and expanding cooperation among peoples. For us the basic political meaning of the forthcoming jubilee session of the General Assembly on the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Charter is to affirm this role and significance of the world organization."

"By virtue of its orientation the SFRY belongs to nonalignment. Our movement, as an independent factor in international relations, strives to contribute as much as possible to efforts to halt the present unfavorable trends and open more favorable prospects. The realistic and only possibility open to the world now is to revive detente and ensure that its universality is an imperative for all. We are deeply convinced that the process of relaxation can only be complete and lasting if it extends to all the spheres of international life and all the parts of the world and only if all the countries involve themselves in it and are committed to it.

"To Socialist Yugoslavia nonalignment represents an active attitude to the world and the settling of its problems as well as dedication to broadest democratic cooperation and agreement-seeking in the interest of peace and general development," Milka Planinc stressed.

At the end of her toast Milka Planinc said: "By developing all that we started and built with Tito at our head, we cultivate the old and acquire new friendships with all those who value peace and cooperation on an equal footing, with all those who are ready to make a joint contribution to trust and understanding in the world.

"Owing to this, friendly and stable relations between the SFRY and the Soviet Union also have a much broader significance. We view their further development with full confidence, Comrade Tikhonov, always holding in high esteem the contribution which you have made in this connection," said Milka Planinc.

Airport Sendoff

PM081412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On Tour of the Country"]

[Text] M. Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, left Moscow for Tambov 5 July. She is on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

M. Planinc was warmly seen off at the aircraft ramp at Sheremetyevo Airport by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers B.V. Balmont, B.P. Bugayev, T.B. Guzhenko, and N.T. Kozlov; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; TASS General Director S.A. Losev; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials took part in the sendoff ceremony.

The guest was seen off by representatives of Moscow's working people. The USSR and SFRY state flags were flying at the airport, and an honor guard was formed by Moscow garrison troops. The orchestra played the two countries' national anthems.

N.A. Tikhonov and M. Planinc inspected the formation of Soviet servicemen. The sendoff ceremony ended with a march-past by the guard of honor.

The two countries' state flags and banners with greetings messages were hung along the Moscow streets and squares through which the motorcade, accompanied by an honorary escort of motorcyclists, traveled on its way to the airport.

M. Planinc is accompanied on her tour of the country by Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ambassador to the SFRY N.N. Rodionov; and V.P. Loginov, chief of a USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department.

ITALY'S NEW PRESIDENT VOICES RESPECT FOR USSR

PM081008 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Paklin report: "Italy: President Sworn in"]

[Text] Rome -- Newly elected President F. Cossiga has taken the oath of allegiance to the Republic before Parliament. He has thus officially taken up his post.

F. Cossiga emphasized in his speech the "feeling of friendship and respect" entertained by Italy for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. He noted the need to "overcome the dangerous potential of tension" in the world and advocated stepping up West Europe's role in international affairs.

The election of a new president automatically entails the government's resignation. It was announced here that Italy's Prime Minister B. Craxi will submit his resignation to F. Cossiga Thursday. The Italian press is expressing the belief that the president, in view of "the absence of any signs of government crisis," will not accept it and the cabinet will remain in office.

Elections for a new president of the Senate will be held in Italy in the next few days. The Christian Democrat Party has already nominated well-known Italian politician A. Fanfani as its candidate for this post, considered second after the president in the Italian government system. A number of parties, including the Italian Communist Party, have announced their support for his candidacy.

ZAMYATIN, OTHERS WELCOME UK COMMONS DELEGATION

LD082254 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation of the House of Commons Committee on Foreign Affairs arrived in Moscow on Monday at the invitation of the foreign affairs commissions of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The delegation is led by the committee's chairman, Sir John Anthony Kershaw.

At the airport the delegation was met by secretary of the foreign relations commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Zamyatin; members of foreign affairs commissions [position as heard] Sergey Losev, Paval Naumov and other officials. Also present at the airport was Britain's charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union, David Ratford.

SEW'S SCHMITT VIEWS U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD090851 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] West Berlin July 9 TASS -- The deployment of American nuclear-missile first-strike weapons on the territory of West Germany and other NATO member states has extremely aggravated the international situation. This has been stated by the Chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Horst Schmitt. Speaking at a mass anti-war rally held within the framework of the holiday of the newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT, he said that for the sake of the preservation of peace on the earth and the normalization of relations between the East and the West it was vital to stop the deployment on the European Continent of those lethal weapons and to dismantle the already deployed missile complexes. The struggle of the progressive forces of the planet for the creation in Europe of nuclear-free zones is of greater importance today than ever before, H. Schmitt pointed out.

OPEC MEETING FAILS TO SOLVE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

LD081102 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna July 8 TASS -- A regular conference of ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has ended here. Its participants expressed in principle their common view on the need to protect the structure of prices on the oil extracted in the OPEC member states. However, during the three days of the talks 13 ministers failed to agree on any concrete steps aimed at the stabilization of the international oil market, the establishment of oil extraction quotas, as well as other questions which are of critical importance for OPEC.

According to an OPEC representative, the next meeting of ministers of the OPEC member countries is planned to be held on July 22 in Geneva.

REPORTS OF IRAQ-IRAN FIGHTING ON 7 JULY

LD080948 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad July 8 TASS -- During the past 24 hours Iraqi artillery hit "effective strikes" on places of concentration, positions and engineer constructions of Iranian troops along the whole of the Iranian-Iraqi front. As is reported in a communique of the main military command of Iraq, the enemy lost scores of men killed, depots of ammunition and infantry shelters were destroyed. An attempt of Iranian troops to approach Iraqi positions were repelled in the front's central section. Iranian heavy artillery bombarded the Halabjah settlement, it is said in the communique.

Nicosia July 8 TASS -- Exchanges of atillery fire continued along the whole line of the front yesterday, reports the Iranian news agency IRNA.

In the area of Sar Dasht the enemy attacked positions of Iranian troops but sustained tangible losses and was compelled to retreat. Iranian anti-aircraft defence forces beat off the attempt of enemy aviation to break through into Iranian air space near Piranshah. Iraqi artillery bombarded Abadan.

PRAVDA INTERVIEW WITH ANC PRESIDENT TAMBO

PM081329 Moscow Pravda in Russian 8 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Interview with African National Congress President Oliver Tambo by correspondent F. Tarasov: "Confidence in Their Own Strength" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, where apartheid -- an inhuman system of racial oppression -- has become official policy may be called the shame of the 20th century. Recently mass demonstrations by Africans for their rights have flared up particularly powerfully. There has been a veritable outburst of anger among the country's black majority. The resistance to the racists is headed by South Africa's African National Congress [ANC] -- a veteran of the national liberation movement on the continent. The ANC national consultative conference, whose delegates discussed the state of the liberation struggle and ways of further activating it, ended recently. ANC president Oliver Tambo said in a talk with PRAVDA correspondent F. Tarasov:

The South Africa patriots are now celebrating the 30th anniversary of the freedom charter adopted at the people's congress in Kliptown, a suburb of Johannesburg.

Its main ideas are as follows: South Africa belongs to everyone who lives there, black and white; it will be the home of all citizens irrespective of skin color; its government must have the mandate of the entire people; the country's resources will belong to everyone who produces them; banks and mines will be nationalized. The charter has thus become a political platform and action program for creating a democratic state on our motherland's land.

After the congress a wave of repressions was brought down on us. Many of our comrades were arrested, charged with "subversive activity," and thrown into prison without trial or investigation and many have died in torture chambers.

A new generation is now waging the struggle. It accepts the ideas of the charter, which for all these years has been a document on whose basis difficult but extensive organizational work has been performed. In present-day South Africa the internal political situation has changed qualitatively. Above all there has been an unusual rise in the masses' political awareness and the firm sense of unity has grown stronger. Confidence in their own strength, in the fact that the racist regime is not eternal, has appeared. Over 400 people have died in the past 9 months from the punitive troops' bullets, but the people can no longer be intimidated.

The fact that the authorities are frantically trying to save the situation by means of cosmetic reforms shows that they can no longer rule in the old way and have begun to retreat from the positions they used to hold. That is why it is essential to expand the offensive.

Our immediate task is to put an end to the functioning of the apartheid machinery. For instance, "local" councils which are organs of power in the cities' African ghettos have virtually collapsed. Many members of these councils who were not elected by the people have voluntarily left their posts. Others have been made to leave by force.

The army has occupied African settlements, embarking on an emergency measure -- military occupation. That is, the usual means of suppression are no longer working. The resistance movement is extending increasingly widely to rural areas -- the bantustans.

There has been an unusual increase in the prestige and influence of the South African working class. It is the most numerous and best organized on the continent. The African workers are not only making economic demands but have also actively joined in the political struggle.

For a long time the racists claimed that all the riots in the country were caused by outside interference. It is curious that this lie was dispersed by the Republic of South Africa's agreements with some "frontline states," for instance the "Nkomata treaty" with Mozambique as a result of which the ANC had to restrict its presence in that country. But the effect was the direct opposite of what Pretoria intended.

In South Africa a veritable uprising has now eurpted. Now the authorities can no longer say that the mass riots are inspired from outside. Whereas before certain groups of people may have believed that the patriots have no support within the country, now they have been convinced that the struggle is under way in South Africa itself.

We are building up our blows against the hated system of apartheid. The regime is still strong enough, but we believe that the ideals of the freedom charter will be implemented. We assess highly the fraternal aid and support rendered to us by the socialist countries, O. Tambo said in conclusion. The broad international solidarity instills in us confidence of the inevitability of victory.

NICARAGUA WILLING TO TALK DESPITE U.S. THREATS

Victims of U.S. Aggression

LD061225 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Managua July 6 TASS -- The people of Nicaragua are a victim of the criminal aggression of the USA which tries through hirelings to create an atmosphere of violence and terror in the country, stated the Republic's President Daniel Ortega. Speaking in the "Face The People" radio and television program, he emphasized that a real threat of Washington's direct military intervention has overhung Nicaragua.

The U.S. ruling circles have gone to the lengths of speaking of an invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. troops as the most usual thing, the president said. The subject of their discussions is only a price which will have to be paid for their adventurist undertakings. In these conditions the people of Nicaragua have to get ready for the armed defence of the revolutionary gains to wage a relentless fight against the hired bands of the CIA.

The president of Nicaragua has expressed satisfaction in connection with the Costa Rican Government's consent to start talks under the aegis of the Contadora Group and France on the establishment of a security zone under international control along the entire Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border. This measure, Daniel Ortega stressed, will make it possible to put an end to provocative attacks by the CIA's hired bands which operate against Nicaragua from the territory of the neighbouring state.

The Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has categorically rejected the slanderous assertions being spread by the Pentagon that in the country there are allegedly special training camps where hundreds of volunteers from West European countries are being trained in methods of sabotage struggle. In an interview with a TASS correspondent, an official spokesman of the ministry, Angela Saballo pointed out that the mendacious accusations accord with the Reagan administration's attempts at inventing a false pretext for a direct aggression against the Sandinista revolution.

The Pentagon's gross inventions have a direct bearing on the recent decision of the U.S. Congress to grant powers to President Reagan to send troops to Nicaragua if that country would pose "an obvious threat to the USA and its allies" or would serve as "a refuge for terrorists". It is perfectly evident that this is a propaganda campaign which is designed to "justify" in the eyes of the public of the United States and of other Western countries the Washington-launched massive preparation for an armed venture against Nicaragua, Angela Saballo emphasized.

Talks Can Resume

LD081311 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Managua July 8 TASS -- Daniel Ortega reaffirmed once again the Nicaraguan Government's readiness to continue the Nicaraguan-American negotiations in Manzanillo, interrupted through the U.S. fault, with a view of normalizing bilateral relations.

U.S. ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN NICARAGUA DISCOVERED

LD040747 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Managua July 4 TASS -- The United States, preparing for a direct armed thrust into Nicaragua, steps up its espionage operations against this country. The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported that Nicaraguan Coast Guards discovered an American underwater device, designed to spy on ocean-going ships, two kilometers away from the Port of Bluefields. Such devices, used by the U.S. Navy, are dropped by parachute from R-3C Orion aircraft.

The Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA said the find has furnished further proof that the Reagan administration is executing a policy of state terrorism.

U.S. POLITICAL COMMENTS SHOCK MEXICAN PEOPLE

LD051811 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City July 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valériy Fesenko reports:

The fresh act of Washington's crude pressure on that country has touched off a wave of indignation in Mexico. Speaking in an interview with American journalists, which was also printed by Mexican newspapers, U.S. Ambassador John Gavin has gone so far as to describe Mexico as a "strongpoint of the USSR's subversive activities against the USA."

The anti-Mexican and anti-Soviet slanders by Washington's official representative have been described here as crude interference in the country's affairs. Political parties, trade unions, senators and congress deputies, public organizations demand that Gavin be declared persona non grata and expelled from Mexico. The U.S. ambassador has gone beyond all borders thinkable for a diplomat, say the statements by the United Socialist Party of Mexico, the Socialist People's Party and the Mexican Workers' Party.

Gavin's actions, the SIEMPRE journal points out, are some kind of a fresh "salvo", which ushered in another front of bringing pressure to bear on Mexico. The State Department, the influential newspaper EXCELSIOR points out, has ushered in a new anti-communist campaign, which is part of the broad plan to discredit the Mexican government on the eve of the elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress scheduled for July 7.

Local observers pointed out the statements, which coincided in time with that episode, by Vernon Walters, former CIA deputy director and now U.S. permanent representative to the U.N. that Mexico is allegedly a "target of Communist expansion".

The U.S. Embassy, the newspaper EL DIA writes, is a real fortress downtown Mexico having on its staff more than fifteen hundred "diplomats" [sentence as received]. This is a real "hornets' nest" of the CIA, from where espionage and subversive activities are coordinated not only against Mexico, but also against Cuba, Nicaragua, the national liberation movements of Central America and the Caribbean region.

CASTRO SPEAKS OUT FOR MORATORIUM ON DEBTS

LD081242 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Havana July 8 TASS -- First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro has declared that the developing countries' foreign debt be cancelled, a new international economic order be established, and those countries should be economically integrated. Speaking at the 4th Congress of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, which is now under way here, he said that attainment of these aims was most closely linked with the struggle for peace and development of the "Third World" countries.

Speeches made by delegates of the congress, he said, testify once again that developing countries are unable to pay their foreign debt. That problem is growing like a snowball: the debt of those countries is irrespressibly on the rise. In the next ten years Latin American countries will have to pay 400,000 million dollars as the debt interest rate alone.

Even for those countries which have their own fuel resources and which do not spend money to purchase fuel there are no ways of paying the fabulous debt. In the opinion of the Cuban leader, it is necessary to establish moratorium on payment of the foreign debt of developing countries. It is necessary that the working masses of Latin America should become aware as soon as possible of the acuteness of the problem. Then the leaders of the countries of the region who will announce moratorium on debt payment will have popular support.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL HAILS SUPREME SOVIET DECISIONS

PM080830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Interests of the Entire People"]

[Text] The routine CPSU Central Committee plenum held 1 July 1985 examined questions of the 3d Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation. The plenum stressed the need to persistently improve soviets' activity, to ensure that each component of our society's political system carries out its functions precisely, and to further increase the party's leading role and step up its influence on all sectors of state, economic, and sociocultural building.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session worked 2-3 July in the atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm and increased activeness on the part of Soviet people generated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism, and the innovative approach of the recent CPSU Central Committee conference toward questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and toward the large-scale and vitally important problems of the country's socioeconomic development. The session agenda reflected our party's line of stepping up demandingness and professionalism, strengthening organization, discipline, and responsibility, intensifying the socialist economy, and improving the entire economic mechanism.

In his speech at the session, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, described the features of the responsible period which the country is experiencing, when, on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, the strategic course for the immediate and longer-term future is being defined and a draft new edition of the party program is being drawn up. He noted that we are faced with a whole complex of important tasks: transferring the economy to the path of intensive development, carrying out a structural reorganization of production, introducing efficient forms of managing, organizing, and providing incentives for labor, further increasing Soviet people's prosperity, and strengthening the USSR's defense capability. Now that our prospects are more clearly visible the spotlight is turning to organizational work, to stepping up the activity of all components of the Soviet political system, and to mobilizing the masses in order to resolve the tasks that have been set.

The party will continue to pursue the line of increasing the role of soviets at all levels. They must organically combine the functions of adopting state decisions, organizing their execution, and monitoring the implementation of these decisions. Soviets are called upon to make fuller and more consistent use of their rights. Their purview should extend to all spheres of social life. Particular attention should be devoted now to satisfying working people's needs and requirements. It is necessary for soviets to increase their contribution to the fulfillment of the food program and be fully involved in the organization of consumer goods production. Still greater efforts must be made to resolve social problems, satisfy Soviet people's cultural needs, and educate working people. Better use must be made of the constitutional powers and extensive practical potential of the USSR Supreme Soviet for examining key questions of the country's life and monitoring management organs. The USSR Supreme Soviet must solve many tasks in the sphere of improving legislation.

On the basis of the proposal submitted by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee the session unanimously elected A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

An eminent politician and one of the most senior party members, he has won widespread fame in our country and abroad for his profound knowledge, multifaceted experience, and principledness and consistency in pursuing the political course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The resolution electing M.S. Gorbachev as a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was adopted unanimously. This act reflected our party's high prestige, the nationwide support for its domestic and foreign policy, and the CPSU's leading role in the political system of Soviet society, a role legislatively enshrined in the USSR Constitution.

A great deal of the USSR Supreme Soviet session's work was devoted to discussing the question of observing the demands of legislation regarding nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources. It was noted that under the conditions of the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, nature conservation activity is of paramount importance. Persistent work is being carried out in our country to improve the organization of this work. In the last few years major measures have been carried out to ensure the protection and rational use of the earth and its resources, water resources, flora, and fauna, to maintain the purity of the atmosphere, to ensure the reproduction of natural resources, and to improve the environment. These measures are an integral part of our state plan. In the last 9 years alone around R63 billion have been used to implement them. But there are still many shortcomings.

In the resolution on the question under examination the USSR Supreme Soviet deemed it necessary to take additional economic, organizational, legal, and other measures to protect nature, to ensure the rational use of natural resources, to improve the environment, and to ensure the unconditional observance of legislation in this sphere. In resolving the problems of national economic development it is necessary to proceed from the need to give priority to protecting the health of current and future generations of Soviet people and creating the best conditions for their lives, to gear scientific and technical progress toward this, to ensure a transition to resource-saving technology, and to make fuller and more careful use of natural resources and the raw and other materials and output obtained from them.

It was also noted that close international cooperation is needed to maintain the earth's nature in all its richness. An immense threat of nature and life itself on our planet is posed by the arms race -- which is growing through the fault of the imperialist forces -- its transfer to space, and the threat of a thermonuclear war being unleashed. This would lead to catastrophic consequences for all civilization. That is why the Soviet Union is actively participating in the struggle for peace and sees the protection and improvement of the environment as a most important constant concern.

In the discussion of the report by the USSR procurator general on the activity of the USSR procurator's office in carrying out the demands of Soviet laws on strengthening law and order and safeguarding citizens' rights and legitimate interests, particular attention was devoted to how persistently this work is being pursued. It is one of the necessary conditions for increasing economic efficiency and the Soviet people's prosperity, improving socialist democracy, and strengthening the guarantees of citizens' rights. A considerable role in this multifaceted and exceptionally important work is played by procurator's office organs and other state organs, which are called upon to ensure the strict observance of our laws and to strengthen state and public order in close cooperation with soviets, labor collectives, and the general public.

The USSR Supreme Soviet instructed them to act persistently and resolutely to secure a further strengthening of law and order.

It expressed confidence that procurator's office organs and other state and public organs, with the active cooperation of soviets, will take all the necessary measures to ensure the unswerving implementation of Leninist principles of socialist legality and will persistently strive to strengthen order and increase discipline everywhere.

The resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1985) Plenum and the decisions of the routine USSR Supreme Soviet session convincingly reaffirm the vital importance of the task posed by your party of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and the line it pursues of deepening socialist people's power, strengthening discipline, organization, and responsibility, and stepping up the initiative and creative activeness of the masses. These decisions, which accord with the people's vital interests, are of fundamental importance for further increasing the role of the soviets and all components of soviet representative organs. These organs must act today with the utmost activeness, unite working people around them, involve them more extensively in actively participating in the running of public and state affairs, and step up political education and mass cultural work among the population.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the decisions made by them have been enthusiastically greeted by the party and the people and are ardently approved and supported by Communists and all Soviet people. They are also meeting with an extensive international response and are perceived everywhere as evidence of the resolve of our party and the Soviet state to continue to firmly follow the course of communist creation and peace.

NURIYEV CONCLUDING SPEECH TO SUPREME SOVIET

PM080950 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed account of speech by Deputy Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 2-3 July Supreme Soviet session: "Concluding Speech of Deputy Z.N. Nuriyev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities have discussed in detail the report on the observance of legislation on nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Full support for and approval of the work carried out in our country under the leadership of the Communist Party in the sphere of environmental conservation was expressed in the co-report of the commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and in deputies' speeches.

The wealth and diversity of our nature, and the great value and uniqueness of some parts of it, was vividly and convincingly described during the chambers' sessions. Our nature's startling beauty has been sung about in the people's songs and legends, described in the works of writers, and depicted on artists' canvasses. Soviet people treasure all this.

The idea of the inseparable link between our society's economic and social development and questions of increased nature conservation and the fullest possible, comprehensive utilization of natural resources has been a constant factor in deputies' speeches. This is especially important at the current stage when the party's Central Committee has set the task of ensuring the further intensification of production through accelerated scientific and technical progress.

Many deputies spoke about the extensive work that is under way locally in compliance with the demands of nature conservation legislation and in connection with the implementation of large-scale measures which enable us to reduce air and water pollution, improve the protection of forests and the fauna, and make more rational use of land and its mineral resources.

At the same time, justified criticism was leveled in the speeches at some ministries and departments. It was rightly pointed out that it is necessary to continue to improve nature conservation in the conditions of the continual growth of industrial and agricultural production, and concrete proposals were put forward on how to further improve improve work and enhance responsibility in all sectors connected with the utilization of natural resources and with nature conservation.

The USSR Council of Ministers will examine the proposals and critical remarks expressed in the co-report of the commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities and also in deputies' speeches, and will adopt the appropriate measures.

We face a great deal of work in this sphere. The accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress in production must serve as the basis for the successful resolution of issues pertaining to nature conservation and the rational utilization of its resources. It is important to remember one thing: Every good initiative aimed at the preservation and improvement of the environment and the rational use of nature, every ruble invested in this matter, is of nationwide importance, while the results of our present nature conservation work will benefit not just us who live today but also future generations of Soviet people.

Our country is passing through a crucial period of its development. The economy is urgently being switched to an intensive path of development and a fresh impetus toward its improvement is being imparted in virtually all spheres of economic and scientific activity and political and cultural life. And the very fact that the supreme organ of state power, the USSR Supreme Soviet, has examined the question of nature conservation at this precise moment is evidence of the great concern and attention that are being devoted in our country to the consistent resolution of this tremendously important task in the interests of strengthening the health and improving the well-being of Soviet people.

Our party is getting ready for its 27th congress. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum have triggered great political and labor enthusiasm among the working people. Intensive work in all the national economic sectors lies ahead. Soviet people are fully determined to successfully complete the 11th 5-Year Plan and to achieve the further strengthening of our great motherland's might.

USSR HISTORIAN ON STALIN'S, GORBACHEV'S POLICIES

DW081217 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Jul 85 pp 96-97

[Interview with Soviet historian Anton Antonov-Ovseyenko by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [SPIEGEL] You are known in the West as the author of a Stalin biography that depicts the former party leader as a mass murderer. Do you think that Stalinism has been overcome in the Soviet Union?

[Antonov] I am against the term "Stalinism." "Stalinshchina" (Stalin order) exists as a sort of banditry. That was the policy of a criminal directed against the people.

I may be too sharp, too categorical, but that is the way I see it. Stalinshchina has been overcome long ago. That is known everywhere, in our country and in the world. Even Stalin's followers who cannot forget him and who are longing for past times, must recognize it.

[SPIEGEL] The new party chief Mikhail Gorbachev has concentrated the Kremlin power on himself faster than his predecessors. He demands more discipline from the workers and he threatens the functionaries with severe punishment. Do you see elements in this policy which existed under Stalin?

[Antonov] No. The methods are completely different. The management cadres obviously have selected the maximum variant here. They wanted to make a person head the party who has experience, who is highly educated, a human person with a high moral quality. His measures are very decisive, however, I think that any reasonable person who headed our state would have to act similarly. Many spheres of life have deteriorated, the economy has difficulties, and there is indeed something wrong with discipline. Much has been written about it. Yuriy Andropov in his short time in office had begun to act in this sense.

[SPIEGEL] Andropov applied radical methods with more rigid laws. At that time, many Soviet citizens were afraid that he could become a new Stalin. Gorbachev is a man following Andropov's line...

[Antonov] If one wants to act like Stalin, one must apply cruel reprisals. I believe that none of the current leaders, including Gorbachev, supports a reprisal policy. He knows that order cannot be reinstalled through repression; one must apply normal standards in the frame of the law. I do not know in how far the recent decisions in the struggle against the misuse of alcohol will prove to be effective. However, in the first months since Gorbachev has taken over, one gets the impression that there is more order in Moscow and in the country, which does not mean, however, that this new leadership applies old and inhuman Stalinist methods -- in violation of the Constitution and the law.

[SPIEGEL] What relations, do you think, has Gorbachev personally with regard to the historical figure of Stalin?

[Antonov] I proceed on the assumption that Gorbachev was a delegate of the 22d party congress...

[SPIEGEL] ...When party chief Khrushchev again had strongly condemned Stalin, getting even with his followers Molotov, Kaganovich, and Malenkov...

[Antonov] He knows not only from books and papers about Stalin's crimes. He will have no special sympathy for Stalin. Moreover, many powerful organizations, including the General Staff, have officially approached the Central Committee, asking to make the name of Stalin eternal. Volgograd, for example, was to be named Stalingrad again. Monuments were to be built and streets were to be named after him. Our government did not do that. His works were also not published again. In other words, Gorbachev keeps to the decisions of the 20th and 22d party congresses where Stalin was condemned.

[SPIEGEL] However, on the 40th anniversary of the victory, Gorbachev was the first politician after Stalin's death who praised his role as the supreme commander of the Soviet Army in World War II. Did he want to recall old times, or was it only a gesture for the veterans?

[Antonov] Not to mention the supreme commander on such a day as the 40th anniversary of the victory over Fascist Germany would have been inappropriate. Many officers still keep Stalin's orders and decorations, they recall that they have fought under the name of Stalin. For many of them it is hard to overcome it. One meets people even today who say: "We have grown up in the land of Stalin." From their childhood on they have revered Stalin as a god. That is understandable from a human point of view.

It seems to me that Gorbachev has by no means praised Stalin. At that point of his speech he himself did not applaud, which is a small but significant sign. He continued his speech without waiting for the end of the applause. That is obvious.

[SPIEGEL] Would you mention Stalin in such a speech?

[Antonov] If I were given the opportunity some place to hold a speech about the victory, I would not mention Stalin at all. If I were permitted, I would talk only about his negative role in the war. I would say that because of his leadership, enormous losses were suffered.

[SPIEGEL] Do you believe that Gorbachev could be oriented by Stalin with regard to tactics and aim?

[Antonov] No, he does not consider Stalin an example at all. Stalin's policy was directed against the people. For me, Stalinshchina means as much as counterrevolution. Whether the West welcomes it or not, the October Revolution has ideals which should lead to a better life and to the liberation of man. Stalin betrayed these ideals. He did everything to discredit the idea of the evolution and of socialism. Particularly Gorbachev, who speaks about the building of socialism and an improvement of the economy and of our entire life, will not follow Stalin, neither in principle nor in detail.

[SPIEGEL] Why have Stalin's crimes never been published in the Soviet Union? The investigation reports ordered by Stalin's successor Nikita Khrushchev have never been seen. Who prevented that?

[Antonov] I think that this emanates from the people who do not forget Stalin. They have made their careers under Stalin. Their opinion has been decisive up to now.

[SPIEGEL] When will the publishing take place? In 10, in 20, or in 100 years?

[Antonov] I hope earlier. It seems to me that the new leadership is sweeping with a new broom not only in the field of economy, it will soon do it also in the field of ideology. We are facing a turn for the better.

PRAVDA ECONOMIC REVIEW ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

PM011436 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 June in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a 2,500-word "Economic Review" by Aleksandr Chekalin under the headline "Incentives to Development." Chekalin gives examples of shortcomings in introducing scientific discoveries and inventions into production practice, noting the problems caused by a "departmental" approach. Under present conditions, he notes, the ministry or "sector headquarters" acts as the organ of both state and economic management. "That is, in one way or another it is directly responsible for the activity of organizations under its jurisdiction. And therefore not only a departmental approach, but also the limitation of the subdivisions' rights are natural tactics for ministries." Chekalin goes on to discuss the advantages of giving enterprises greater autonomy, giving examples of experience in this field. The article concludes:

"The principles of financial autonomy -- paying one's own way, financing oneself, and being autonomous in economic terms -- are well-known. These principles are the magic words to open the door to high efficiency in our economy. And they can help every member of the labor collective to regard himself in practice, in his day-to-day life, as the owner of the means of production which are at the enterprise's disposal, and not merely as a worker for pay. Once a person identifies himself with social ownership, he naturally becomes more thrifty in his attitude.

"At present, this is by no means the case everywhere. Socialism's historic gains, the elimination of unemployment and the guaranteed existence even of loss-making enterprises, unfortunately have a reverse side too, they accustom people to dependence and passivity. The effective utilization of money-goods relations and new forms of responsibility based on financial autonomy, the quest for which is now actively under way, should release economic and moral 'springs' in labor collectives which will stimulate more intensive, conscientious, enterprising work from within, without coercion from outside.

"When enterprises are transferred to financial autonomy and self-management, the ministries' functions also change. The ministries, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committees April (1985) Plenum, should be directed 'above all toward the resolution of long-term socioeconomic, scientific, and technical tasks and the quest for the most effective forms of combining science and production.'

"Economists believe that this does not by any means lead to the stifling of centralized principles in management. Directive planning, which often encourages enterprises to work 'for indicators' rather than for the consumer, are not the only centralized thing. Regulative planning can equally be centralized -- here the state directs the enterprises toward the necessary goal not by means of formal plan targets, but on the basis of a 'portfolio of orders' and a system of contracts, and uses economic methods to encourage the production of new output and halt the production of obsolete products. The development of regulative management, in the opinion of B. Kurashvili, chief of a sector at the Institute of State and Law, accords with the demands of life.

"Once the opportunities for the upper echelons to exercise direct leadership over production are reduced, it will not be necessary to keep the present oversized management apparatus. Nor will it be necessary to have as many narrowly specialized ministries as today, around 60. For instance, in transport, one ministry could be created out of several.

"That is how the question was formulated at recent conferences at the CPSU Central Committee. After all, the need for commands from outside will become less acute if internal incentives for development are working and if the struggle for superefficient production becomes an inner need for labor collectives."

AUTOMATION EXPANDS THROUGHOUT SOVIET ECONOMY

LD082043 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 8 July carries a 10-minute interview by correspondent Sergey Omelchenko with Varlamovich Prangishvili, deputy director of the Moscow Control Problems Institute, about the problems and prospects of automation.

Omelchanko begins by explaining that the institute deals with problems on all levels, from whole industries to individual production lines. He asks Prangishvili at what level automation is required.

Prangishvili says that first of all, it is necessary to ensure that automation will result in economic benefit. From a scientific point of view, a process is first described in a formal language to determine whether it can be automated. Some processes have to be left to an operator, but work is in progress to produce better control machinery and computers. Future development will depend on creating more intelligent systems, with a trend toward production requiring less manpower and only a few operators looking after automatic systems. Prangishvili says that in the 12th 5-Year Plan there will be about 2000 such flexible production lines. At the Petrodvorets Clocks Works, he says, use of robot technology and integrated automation has made it possible to replace 1,000 people in the assembly shop; flexible systems for clock assembly are being designed for the first and second clocks works, where manpower requirements might be reduced by 5 or even 10 times.

Prangishvili says that automating the main part of the production process is often carried out while the auxiliary processes remain unautomated. Research has shown that automating auxiliary operations produces greater savings than automating the basic processes; hence the auxiliary process must be automated simultaneously to achieve integration and savings. He explains, "Integration is the basis of everything. We often come across examples where a production line is robotized and flexible systems are being created, but there is no integration. They bring in one, two, five robots, they automate individual processes, but there are no integrated sections, no integrated lines, and then the economic aspect remains negative; that is, such automation has a negative effect. Sometimes they bring in robots and have them working one shift; this is also a negative aspect; they really have to work over two or three shifts."

Omelchenko remarks that in some places the introduction of automation is not proceeding quickly. Prangishvili recalls the Central Committee conference on new technology, which called for the intensified development of the economy. He then asks Prangishvili about the state of automation in his own institute.

Prangishvili replies: "A new ideology for constructing computers has been born in the institute; highly efficient ones with multiple processors. There is nothing similar to them abroad, they are based on purely Soviet ideas. Following fundamental research, we began work on applied research, and together with the works and organizations of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems we built a series of a new type of machine called PS, or variable structure [perestraivayemaya strucktura]. Today the works are producing the highly productive PS-2000 series of machines, performing 200 million operations, short operations, per second. It goes a long way toward solving tasks in geophysics, tasks in shape recognition, and complex tasks requiring high speed operation and low cost.

"A second series of machines, the PS-3000, has emerged for atomic power engineering and for building systems for control of complex technological processes. At the moment, as the PS-320 machine is emerging, serial production is being adopted; it will be widely used in medicine, in geology, and so on. The PS-4000 is an intelligent machine to some extent, it has a knowledge base, and such a machine allows for learning. A learning machine in essence is already a 5th-generation machine. Such a machine will soon leave the works, and we will fit out simulators for atomic power stations and complex sites where a higher level of intelligence, higher capabilities, creativity, to put it crudely, are required of computers. We have created high-quality hybrid computers which are currently widely used. We also have made very great achievements in the sphere of improving control mechanisms at various levels, and now we want to make broad use of this fundamental research in the restructuring now going on in the country, in intensifying and in improving control mechanism, and scientific-technological progress."

POOR COORDINATION CAUSES PROBLEMS AT SEAPORT

OW041325 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Yu. Kuzmenko video report, including interview with V.N. Yevtushenko, chief economist of Magadan Commercial Port]

[Text] Problems of the Magadan transportation center. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin report] [Kuzmenko] [video shows vessels in port, container terminal, cargo being unloaded] The Magadan commercial seaport is the largest in the northeast of our country in terms of cargo transportation volume, and so far the only one with year-round navigation. New wharves, a container terminal for processing large containers, and a computer center have been built here in recent years. In short, everything has been done so that cargo can arrive smoothly at enterprises and new construction projects.

However, there are considerable hitches in the work of the Magadan transportation center. Today, nearly 60,000 metric tons of national economic cargo have not been transported from the seaport.

[Yevtushenko] The main problem of the Magadan transportation center is a lack of coordination in the standardized documents of the transportation center's participants. Today, motor transport workers charged with transporting cargo out of the port are not interested in the results of servicing the fleet. Proceeding from their departmental standardized documents, they see their main task as providing services to contractual cargo receivers, thereby turning the commercial seaport into an enormous supply base.

[Kuzmenko] As the Magadan commercial port is a transit port, the unloading of cargo, for instance, according to the standardized documents of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, is defined as moving cargo from vessel to motor vehicle to cargo receiver. However, it is the other way round for the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport, they must receive cargo from the warehouse, that is, move cargo from warehouse to cargo receiver. Although the Magadan transportation center was formed more than 6 years ago, there are still no coordinated standardized documents defining the order of receipt and transfer of cargo.

As before, vessels stand idle at wharves. Fines, including considerable ones, are being paid regularly and shipping companies are allocating additional vessels to fulfill the tasks of delivering goods to the north. The time has come to shift from mutual complaints and futile arguments to coordinated and efficient work.